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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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FLEXIBLE FEDERATION FOR INDIA

Uniformity In Essentials To Maintain Unity

AMBEDKAR MOVES DRAFT CONSTITUTION IN CONSEMBLY

Call To States To Line Up With Provinces

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (API): The distinguishing feature of India's draft constitution was that it was a flexible Federation, with the greatest possible elasticity secured in its Federalism, said Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, moving consideration of the Draft Constitution, as settled by the drafting committee, in the Constituent Assembly today.

REPLY TO CRITICS

Giving an exhaustive reply of the draft and replying to the criticisms against it, Dr. Ambedkar said "The Constitution is workable and flexible It is strong enough to hold the country together both in peace time and in war time. Indeed, if I may say so, if things go wrong under the new Constitution, the reason will not be that we had a bad Constitution What we will have to say is, that man was vile".

Dr. Ambedkar made the following points —

India will have a Federation and at the same time will have uniformity in all basic matters essential to maintain the unity of the country.

The Centre is to be strong and there is to be Parliamentary democracy.

The Draft Constitution, in recommending the Parliamentary system of Executive, had preferred more responsibility to more stability—the two attributes most essential for a Democratic Executive. While the Draft Constitution meant the establishment of a dual polity consisting of the Union and the States, the main difference between the American Federation and the Indian Federation was in regard to Citizenship.

NO DUAL CITIZENSHIP

"It is Indian Citizenship. There is no States Citizenship. Every Indian has the same Rights of Citizenship, no matter in what State he resides."

Regarding criticisms that the Draft Constitution had not been built upon Vilage and District Panchayats, Dr. Ambedkar said:

"I am glad that the Draft Constitution has discarded the village and adopted the individual as the unit. I hold that the "Village Republics" have been the ruination of India."

SAFEGUARDS FOR MINORITIES

Safeguards provided for minorities were of a welcome nature The moment the majority loses the habit of discriminating against the minorities, the minorities would vanish. Defence of Fundamental Rights had been followed in the Draft Constitution by what were called Directive Principles, comparable to the Instruments of Instructions. The great value of these Directive Principles would be realised better when the forces of right contrive to capture power.

Dr. Ambedkar was warmly cheered by the House at the conclusion of his speech.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in moving for the consideration of the Draft Constitution as settled by the Drafting Committee today gave an exhaustive review of the relevant features of the draft and replied to criticisms against the draft.

Stating that the Draft Constitu-

(Continued on Page 7)

Nobel Prize For English Poet

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 4. (Reuter): Mr T S. Eliot, the English poet, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature The award was announced at this afternoon's meeting of the Swedish Academy of Letters.

Sixty-year-old Thomas stearns Eliot an American by birth, because a naturalised Englishman. He was the founder of the so-called "unromantic verse" and Mr. Somerset Maugham has described him as "the most thrilling and original poet of the day.

NOBEL PRIZES FOR PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY

Awards To British And Swedish Professors

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 4. (Reuter): Prof P. M. S. Blackett, leading British physicist, was tonight awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics for "his work on cosmic radiation and his development of the Wilson method".

The Nobel Prize for Chemistry was awarded to Prof. Arne Tiselius of Uppsala University, Sweden, for "the discovery of a method of measuring molecules in albumen".

FRENCH COAL STRIKE JUST ABOUT FINISHED

Country Facing Threat Of Nationwide Rail Stoppage

PARIS, Nov. 4. (Reuter): The month old French coal strike is "just about finished" and the pits will be in full production by the beginning of next week, M. Robert Lacoste, Minister for Industry, declared in a broadcast today.

France today faced a threat of a nation wide rail stoppage.

Communist railwaymen of the general confederation of labour were considering whether to hold a 24-hour "warning strike" on which their union has held a referendum.

PARIS, Nov 4. (Reuter): French police last night arrested M. Raymond, Secretary of the Metal Workers Union of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments when he was found carrying papers instructing him to order stoppage of work in a factory at lens.

Congress Committees In Baroda State

AHMEDABAD November 4. (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee resolved today to form Congress Committee's by election in Baroda State in place of the Praja Mandal which has been dissolved.

U. N. KASHMIR COMMISSION

Returning Early To India: Colban Optimistic

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (Reuter)—Mr. Erik Colban, Mr. Trygve Lie's personal representative with the United Nations Kashmir Commission, said today that he hoped the Commission would return to the Indian sub-Continent to continue its work at the earliest possible opportunity.

INTERIM REPORT COMPLETE

"The Commission's Interim Report to the Security Council on the India-Pakistan dispute is now almost complete", Mr. Colban told Reuter.

"There remain only some technical details to be settled. The Commission will then meet again to approve the final draft before signing it and presenting it to the Security Council."

NO REASON FOR PESSIMISM

"There is no reason for pessimism. The problem is grave and difficult but I feel convinced that a satisfactory solution will be found, given the necessary patience and goodwill on all sides."

OUR TROOPS CELEBRATE DIWALI

JAMMU, Nov. 4 (API)—Indian Army troops in Jammu and Srinagar spent a happy Diwali this year. The Armed Forces Ladies Welfare Committee spent nine thousand rupees for making up sweets parcels for them which they distributed personally.

ENEMY BASES ON JHANGAR-KOTLI ROAD ATTACKED

JHANGAR, Nov. 4 (API)—Indian troops supported by tanks struck at enemy bases north-east of Jhangar on the Jhangar-Kotli road says an API special correspondent, in a front-line despatch from Jhangar. In this move initiated by Indian troops an enemy held feature five miles north-east of Jhangar has already been cleared of hostiles on the morning of November 3.

The enemy in this area has been building up for some months, bringing in supplies, mostly by night, through the Jhelum-Mirpur road and through the newly constructed Kohala-Bagh road. Royal Indian Air Force pilots on reconnaisance, have spotted several enemy concentrations in this region.

Jews Resume Fighting In Jerusalem

AMMAN, November 4. (Reuter): The Jews resumed intensive and continuous mortaring, grenade and automatic fire on all sectors of the Jerusalem front last night after several days comparative lull, an Arab Legion statement declared today.

Informed sources said today that they expected fighting to flare up in Jerusalem following "reliable intelligence" reports of Jewish concentrations and brisk military traffic.

BRITAIN WITHDRAWS SANCTIONS THREAT

PARIS, November 4. (Reuter): Britain agreed in the Security Council today to withdraw a proposed threat of sanctions against the Arabs and the Jews should either ignore the truce in Southern Palestine.

CALCUTTA FACES TELEPHONE CRISIS

Attempt To Dislocate Communications

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4 (API)—Within ten days of the destruction by fire of the Calcutta and Entally Exchanges of the Calcutta telephone system, the city and industrial area were faced today with another telephones crisis.

The entire Budge Budge Exchange was found cut off from Calcutta this morning. The fourteen-pair American gauge armoured underground cables connecting this important industrial area with the city were found removed near Alipore aerodrome, eight miles from Calcutta.

Budge Budge is storing centre for petrol and crudeoil for the factories of Calcutta and industrial area.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4 (API.) The District Magistrate has banned the carrying of weapons at six different places in Ahmedabad district in view of the prevailing communal tension there.

U. N. Passes Western Plan To Control Atomic Energy

SOVIET OBJECTIONS IGNORED: INDIA'S MOVE TO BREAK DEADLOCK

PARIS, Nov. 4 (Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly overriding Russian objections tonight gave overwhelming support to the Western plan for international control of atomic energy ignoring Soviet charges that the plan was an American plot to obtain a "monopoly over atomic energy". Forty nations lined up in favour of giving an international body full control over the mining of uranium, the production of nuclear fuel and the manufacture of atomic weapons.

DOOR LEFT OPEN FOR RUSSIA

The Eastern Powers voted against and four nations abstained. At the same time the Assembly left the door open for Russia and her Eastern European associates to change their minds and join with the majority of the other 58 United Nations members.

PROPOSAL ENDORSED

The Assembly endorsed a proposal which (1) approved the plan (unofficially known as the "Baruch Plan" for international control of atomic energy;

(2) Instructs the Atomic Energy Commission which had reached a complete deadlock in the past 30 months to continue its work which it considers "practicable and useful".

(3) Appoints a "Committee of six" consisting of the "big five" plus Canada to meet during the coming year to see whether the Soviet Government is prepared to change its attitude and to report to the next Assembly.

Canada was chosen as a member of the Committee because as an important producer of atomic energy she sits on the Atomic Energy Commission.

India attempted today to break the deadlock between the Eastern European and Western Powers on atomic control.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation, proposed as a compromise that the Assembly should approve the western control plan only in substance and that the Atomic Energy Commission should be instructed to draft a treaty as quickly as possible based on its final proposals.

"When the provisions of such a draft treaty are ready, it would be possible to have the complete picture before us", she said.

"Until that stage is reached, India's adherence can only be in general terms".

"Reds" Plan Pincers Attack To Deal Final Blow To Chiang

MAJOR BATTLE WITHIN NEXT TWO WEEKS IMMEDIATE THREAT TO GOVERNMENT

NANKING, Nov. 4. (Reuter): Chinese Communist armies were today reported on the move in a vast pincers attack heading south from the borders of Shantung Province designed to deal a knockout slow to President Chiang-Kai-Shek's forces.

A major battle, involving a threat to the Government more immediate than the Communist moves in North China, is expected to develop within the next two weeks. Preliminary clashes are already reported.

The main objective of he Communist drive is Pengwu, the "strong door" of the capital Nanking, which is about 110 miles further south.

Communist columns are attempting to converge on Nanking from the east and west, bypassing Heuchow, the Nationalist stronghold in North Kiangsu.

General Chen Yi's western column was said to be moving southward across the Lunghai railway, west of Shancchiu (also known as Kweiteh) on the left flank of Hsuchow.

Yet another Communist army was reported driving eastward across the Peiping-Hankow railway, along a slanting line which will eventually merge them with General Chen Yi's column in a concentrated push towards Pengwu.

In face of the present Communist move, the Government High Command was reported to have revised its plans for the defence of the vital area above Nanking and to have decided to abandon Hsuchow as a first line of defence for sustained action against the fast developing Communist pincer drive.

In the Manchurian corridor, Government troops south of Chinghow yesterday recaptured the railway city of Hingcheng, twenty miles south-west of Hulutao.

TRUMAN'S TRIUMPH SHOCKS NATIONALISTS

NANKING, Nov. 4. (Reuter): Chinese Nationalists circles were shocked when the news of President Truman's re-election reached here late last night.

Official circles believed it would mean the continuance of the present middle-of-the-road policy of restricted military and economic aid to China.

INDONESIAN PEACE OR WAR TALKS OPEN

BATAVIA, Nov. 4. (Reuter)—Vital talks between the Dutch Foreign Minister, M. D. W. Stikker, and the Republican Premier, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, on the future of Indonesia opened today at Kaliurang near the Republican Capital of Jogjakarta.

Observers thought peace or war in the Archipelago might depend on their outcome.

It is thought here that, if an agreement is not reached, the Dutch will renew military operations.

COMMUNIST LEADER KILLED

The veteran Indonesian Communist leader Almin was executed on November 2, Antara, the Republican News Agency reported today from Jogjakarta.

ORLY 'DROME THEFT ECHO

French Police Official Arrested

PARIS, Nov. 4. (Reuter): Jean Grando, 37-year-old police inspector, has been arrested and charged with complicity in stealing gold bars weighting 182 kilos from Orly Airport near Paris on July 3, and accepting part of the loot, it was announced here today.

RESTRICTIONS ON R. S. S. CHIEF

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4. (API): Mr. M. S. Golvalkar, head of the R.S.S. has been served with an order by the District Magistrate of Delhi Restricting his movements within the limits of the New Delhi municipality.

CEYLON TO STAY ON IN COMMONWEALTH

MADRAS, Nov. 4 (API.) Don Stephen Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, said here tonight that Ceylon had no intention to secede from the Commonwealth.

He also stated that he would introduced a bill in the Ceylon Legislature within this year which would settle the question of rights of Indians in the island to the satisfaction of both dominions.

Mr. Senanayake arrived here by air from Bombay this evening on his return home from the Commonwealth Conference.

SARDAR PATEL LEAVING FOR LUCKNOW TODAY

NAGPUR, Nov. 4. (API.). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Maniben Patel, and party will leave Nagpur by special plane tomorrow morning for Lucknow en route to Delhi.

Sir Fredrick Grille, Chief Justice of the Nogpur High Court and seven other judges wre guests at lunch at the Government House today where Sardar Patel is staying.

(SEE PAGE 7)

No World War In Near Future

STRONG PEACE FACTORS EVERYWHERE—NEHRU

Warns Colonial Power Against Further Aggressive Action In Indonesia

BUSY DAY IN CAIRO: KING FAROUK RECEIVES INDIA'S PREMIER

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (Reuter): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who arrived here today from Paris, told reporters: "I do not think any war is likely in the near future".

There were strong peace factors everywhere, he said.

Pandit Nehru was later received in audience by King Farouk and he also saw Arab League Secretary-General Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha for an hour.

Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, Pakistan Premier, was also received by King Farouk today and also saw Azzam Pasha.

AS GUEST OF ARAB LEAGUE

Pandit Nehru is here for a short stay as the guest of the Arab League on his way back to India from the London Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

He planned a busy round of visits including a call on Azzam Pasha, Arab League Secretary-General, who is ill and hoped to see Heykel Pasha, President of the Egyptian Senate; Makram Kheid Pasha, head of the Sardist dissident bloc, and Dr. Pablo Azcarate, United Nations Representative here.

He signed his name at the Abdin Royal Palace and went on to the Semiramis Hotel where the Pakistan Premier, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan is also a guest of the Arab League.

He told a press conference: "Although the world is traversing a most severe political crisis, which normally might break in war, there are strong peace factors everywhere.

BIG BLOCS NOT PREPARED FOR WAR

The two big blocs are not prepared for war and therein lies the peoples' salvation. In the meantime the United Nations can and will settle all problems regarded as a menace to world peace.

"World problems cannot be solved without Asia coming into the picture".

He gave a warning that if any further "aggressive action" was taken in Indonesia by "a Colonia-

(Continued on Page 5)

NEHRU TO ARRIVE IN CITY TONIGHT

After an absence of just one month, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India will arrive in Bombay at 1 A. M. on Saturday, November 6 by Thans-World Airways plane.

He will be accorded a reception in that early dawn by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Ministers of the Bombay Government will also be present to welcome back the Prime Minister from his eventful journey abroad.

After a few brief hours spent at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh at the Hutheesings' Carmichel Road residence, Pandit Nehru will fly back to New Delhi, the same morning.

CONFIDENCE IN PERSIAN PREMIER

TEHERAN Nov. 4. (Reuter): The Persian Premier, Abdul Husein Hazhir, today secured a vote of confidence from the Majlis (Parliament) 67 out of 79 members present supported him.

SOVIET ENVOY BACK IN TEHERAN

M. Ivan Sadchikov, Soviet Ambassador to Persia, has returned to Teheran after three months leave in Moscow, it was officially announced here today. He arrived on Monday.

The Persian Foreign Office has approved a Soviet request for the opening of a Soviet Consulate at Bandar Shahpur in the Persian Gulf area, under M. Vassili Grigorovich Lukine as Vice-Consul, it was announced.

M. Jan Tagru, first Rumanian Minister to Persia, presented his credentials at the Persian Foreign Office today.

THE YEAR'S LAUGH-SEASON IN BOMBAY
WILL BEGIN ON FRIDAY, 12th NOV., WITH THE PREMIERE OF YEAR'S BRILLIANT COMEDY
SHIKAYAT
Starring: SNEHPRABHA, SHYAM, NIGAR
AT NEW WEST END
Plans open from Monday 10 to 12, 4 to 6
Book early to avoid disappointment

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PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., HAS ENTERED INTO AGREEMENT THAT THEY WILL PURCHASE ALL THE ABOVE SHARES IF REMAINED UNSUBSCRIBED.
LIST OF SUBSCRIPTION OPENS ON 5TH NOVEMBER, 1948 AND CLOSES ON 25TH NOVEMBER, 1948
Copy of Prospectus and Application Form can be had from any Branch of Punjab National Bank Ltd., or direct from the Company.

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MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

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Matches for Muslim Officer 30 years and a rich, pretty, educated Muslim virgin 5155. Sadar Bazar, Delhi (9746)

Matches for a youngman income Rs. 5000/- p m and for a pretty Graduate lady 22 years Enquire "Amar Sandesh" C o GPO Bombay. (9758)

Match for Hindoo, Gujrathi speaking girl. 18 Write. Post Box 4014, Bombay—7 (9755A)

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"Social Circle"—Both sex members. Particulars 0-5-0 stamps – Post Box 4014 Bombay —7 (9755)

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Wanted Five Branch Managers for Bank in India and Pakistan Previous experience necessary Salary Rs 200-25-350 Security Rs 2500 - with two respectable sureties of like amount necessary Apply M Yunus Grand Hote, Patna (Bihar) 2107)

Wanted an experienced man well versed with the Bombay Government Rationing Rules to take independent charge of a Factory Grain Shop Apply personally with copies of testimonials and a written application to the Dur Aluminium Factory, 225 7 Tardeo Road, Bombay, anytime during working hours. 9782

Gentlemen good financially and having taste and experience or experienced men with them in Life Insurance business to work as an Organiser, Manager Secretary or Chairman for 14 years old insurance company May apply to Box No. 1938 "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch— Davar's College of Commerce — Join immediately New Classes started after Divali reopening for Specialised Courses in Company Secretar., Banking, Accountancy and General Commerce etc Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 9783

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara, Travancore 10)

FINANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

A Financier to invest Rs. 10,000 - in sound business on partnership basis 100% return on capital guaranteed within 6 months Please apply with terms to G.P.O. Box 524, Bombay 9785

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For Sale running Oil Mill at Karanja District Akola with land and building 5 expellers, two oig Engines, Boilers, Decarticators and lot of other stores and parts can be seen by appointment. Send offers to National Automobiles, Hazratganj Lucknow (2079)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our Horn & Pearl Button J. Smith & Co P.O. Box No 2209, Calcutta. (9766)

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd 12 Chowringhee Square Calcutta a progressive national concern earning profits Apply sharp to Managing Agents 8472

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted— Ten Ton Diesel Crane with 30' boom like the one used by the Port Trust, Bombay Apply with specifications and Best Offer, to Box No. 2042 "Bombay Chronicle"

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Visit —Associated Machine and Tool Company's Showroom at 130, Medows Street, Bombay, where various kinds of machinery, electrical equipments and engineering tools are displayed (7430)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr G S Monga. Post Box No 119 Baroda (9688)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted large quantity P. G. Red Oxide. Box No. 9777 "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Assorted sizes of Milton Gramophone Mainsprings are now available from stock at competitive prices with attractive trade discounts Enquiries Solicited, Morgan Milton Ltd., 43, Park Mansions, Park St., Calcutta 16. (1265)

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours 58" width Lovely for curtains Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd., 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6778A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FOOD.
No. E & I-351(51)
Dated the 28th Oct. 1948

NOTICE

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have decided to earmark the commodities and quantities detailed hereunder "for "New Comers" for export during 1948. For this purpose, "New Comers" are those who did not export any of the Commodities previously, including established shippers who did not export any of the commodities during the basic year, i.e. the year on the basis of which export lincences are issued at present.

COMMODITY	QUANTITY	DESTINATION OF EXPORT
a) Onions	1. Ex-Madras 1000 tons.	Ceylon.
	2. Ex-Calcutta 750 tons	Ceylon, Burma and other permissible Far Eastern Countries.
(b) Garlic.	1. Ex-Madras 25½ tons.	—do—
	2. Ex-Bombay 56½ tons.	—do—
	3. Ex-Calcutta. 80 tons.	—do—
	4. Ex-Calcutta. 1170 tons	Burma and other permissible far Eastern Countries.
(c) Chillies	1. Ex-Bombay. 82 tons.	Ceylon, East Africa, and other permissible far Eastern Countries.
	2 Ex-Madras. 360 tons.	Ceylon.
	3. Ex-Calcutta. 750 tons	Ceylon, Burma and other permissible far Eastern Countries.

2. All individuals and firms in the Indian Dominion are eligible to apply under this scheme.

3 Applications should be made in the form appended below. Copies of the form can be had from the offices of the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay/Calcutta, and the Export Trade Controller, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay/Calcutta or the Export Trade Controller Madras, as the case may be, and submitted through the Local Government in whose area the applicant resides. The Local Government will then forward them to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay/Calcutta or Export Trade Controller, Madras, with their comments The export licences will be issued by these officers to the applicants selected by the Government of India. The name of the port of export (i.e. either Bombay or Calcutta or Madras) should invariably be mentioned in the application. A separate application should be made for each destination and for each commodity, and it must reach the Local Government and/or Local Administrations before 25th November, 1948. No application will be considered unless it is accompanied by an original Government Treasury Receipt for a sum of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) in the case of BONA FIDE Refugees and a sum of Rs. 50/- (Rupees fifty only) in the case of other "New Comers" for EACH PORT. The application fees which may be credited at a Government Treasury under the head "XLVI MISCELLANEOUS", will not be refunded in any case. Applications from Refugees must be accompanied by a certificate from the provincial Governments or Local Administrations concerned to show that they are BONA FIDE Refugees

4. It is the intention to distribute not less than 5 p.c. of the quota of each commodity among Refugees. The grant of export licences under this scheme will otherwise be subject to the general regulations applied to licences granted to approved shippers.

5 In view of the limited quotas available for distribution, it may not be possible to grant licences to all applicants. The decision of the Government of India in regard to grant of licences will be final.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE EXPORT OF CONTROLLED ARTICLES.

1 Name of the applicant.
2. Address
3. Description of the articles desired to be exported.
4. Quantity applied for in weight/value/yards, numbers.
5 Destination to which export is desired.
6 Whether any confirmed sale has been effected in respect of quantities applied for: if so, evidence should be produced.
7. Whether any letter of credit has been opened for the consignment: if so, evidence should be produced.
8. If the applicant is a manufacturer, evidence of production during the last calendar year in terms of the quantities mentioned against item 4, duly certified by the appropriate Provincial Government authority, should be produced.
9. Is the applicant a public Co., a private Co., a partnership or an individual firm?
10. Names of Proprietors Partners/Directors.
11 Year and date of establishment of the Company/partnership/firm.
12 State whether the applicant has branches at other ports: if so, details including addresses and also whether these branch concerns have also applied for quotas for the commodity now applied for, should be given.
13 State whether the applicant has any branches or offices in foreign countries: if so, their details. Also state whether the head office of the firm is located and in which country the firm was incorporated.
14. Main business of the applicant. (Full details of items at present interested in should be given.)
15. State the names of the countries, if any, with which the concern has trade relations and also the names of the commodities and the extent of business.
(1) as exporter.
(2) as importer
16. Bankers.
16. A. Whether the payment will be made in hard or soft currency. State the name of the currency in which payment will be made.
17. Income-tax last paid or assessed. (Amount-year-Place).
18. Whether the applicant is an established quota holder of any commodities: if so, the names of the commodities, the quantities and destination (so concerned should be given).
19. Whether the applicant has ever exported in the past the goods for which he is applying now: if so, when and how much.
20 Whether any person or persons mentioned in item 10 above has or have any connection with any other firm applying for export licence: if so, state the name or names of the firms/partners/directors' names, and commodities and destinations, for which applications have been submitted by them.
21. Whether any one connected with the applicant's firm is an employee of any other firm which is an established export quota holder or is applying for a quota now.
22 Whether the applicant is a member of any recognised Chamber of Commerce or Trade Association, if so, particulars should be given.
23 State in which of the following capacities is the applicant doing business:

Exporter
Importer
Wholesaler.
Retailer.
Broker.
Commission Agent
Indentor or any other capacity.

I declare that what has been stated above is correct.

No. .....

Date ..... Signature .....

N B. — (1) If the application is incomplete or defective in any respect, it is liable to be rejected summarily.
(2) Applicants supplying false or incorrect information will be debarred from receiving quotas in future.

(2108)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE
ROUTE "D"

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948 the following will be the running of Route "D":-

ROUTE:- As at present.
HEADWAY:- Every 8 minutes.
FIRST & LAST BUS:-

Terminus	Mon. s-Fri. s		Saturdays		Sun.s & Hol.s	
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last
Ballard Estate	8.16	20.00	8.16	15.20	No Service	
	6.20	8.11	6.20	8.11	6.20	23.20
	20.10	23.20	15.30	23.20		
Mahim	6.20	22.30	6.20	22.30	6.20	22.30

Bombay, 2098

PUBLIC NOTICE
ROUTE "N"

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, the Bus Service Route "N":— will be extended to Worli D. D. Chawls.

ROUTE:— The Service will run in two parts:—

(a) MAIN SERVICE: As at present from Ballard Estate to Jacob Circle then it will run via Lal Baug, Currey Road, Fergusson Road to Worli D. D. Chawls.

A shuttle service also will operate between Lal Baug and Worli D. D. Chawls along the above route.

HEADWAY:— Between Ballard Estate and Worli D. D. Chawls... 9 minutes.
Between Lal Baug and Worli D. D. Chawls ... 4½ minutes.

FIRST AND LAST BUS:
Main Service: Ballard Estate/Bori Bunder to Worli D. D. Chawls

Terminus	Mon.'s.-Fri.'s		Saturdays		Sun.'s & Hol.'s	
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last
Ballard Estate	8.13	18.25	8.13	15.16	No	Service
Bori Bunder	18.40	22.09	15.25	22.09	8.09	22.14
Worli D. D. Chawls	7.20	21.20	7.20	21.20	7.20	21.25

SHUTTLE SERVICE: Lal Baug, to Worli D. D. Chawls

Terminus	For the Week	
	First	Last
Lal Baug	6.00	23.03
Worli D. D. Chawls	6.15	23.21

NOTE:— The present Route "K" stands cancelled from the above date.

Bombay, (2096)

PUBLIC NOTICE.
ROUTE "A" & "E"

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, the following will be the running of Route "A":—

ROUTE:— As at present.
HEADWAY:— Every 6 minutes.
FIRST & LAST BUS:—

Terminus	For the Week	
	First	Last
Colaba Station	6.30	23.00
Mahim	6.10	23.00

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, the following will be the running of Route "E":—

ROUTE:— As at present
HEADWAY:— As at present
FIRST & LAST BUS:—

Terminus	For the week	
	First	Last
Museum	6.30	21.25
Malabar Hill	7.06	22.02

Bombay. (2097)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of minerals such as bricks bath, glue commercial, dextrine powder, lime stone, napthaline balls, refractory material, sand moulding and whiting best for making putty, required for the period 1st February 1949 to 31st January, 1950. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' G.I.P. Railway Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel Bombay—13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date Tuesday the 30th November 1948 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

2099

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto 30th November, 1948.

Tender No. S/UC/GB9/55/279 to 281/48 for the supply of Jercey woollen blue 30000 Nos.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controllor of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, direct by Money Order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's room by the Tenderer or his representative. Tenderers' representatives may be present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Dy. General Manager (Works).

GENERAL MANAGER
(2080)

WANTED

LECTURERS in French, Russian, Chinese and Persian for the School of Foreign Languages, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi. Pay Rs. 400/- or more per month, according to qualifications. Higher pay will be given to those capable of teaching 2 languages like French and German or Persian and Arabic. Candidates must possess a sound knowledge of the language concerned, hold a good degree or diploma in it and should, preferably, have teaching experience. Applications stating nationality, age, qualifications and experience and salary wanted should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th November, 1948. The appointments will be temporary for one year.

P. N. BANERJEE
Director, School of Foreign Languages,
Ministry of Defence
"F" Block,
Room No. 380, New Delhi.

(2109)

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY

THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (Stores), Eastern Punjab Railway, Khybar Pass, Delhi invites tenders for supply of grinding wheels of sorts.

Tender forms can be had on application, free of cost and quotations submitted by 25th November, 1948. (2110)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites Tenders for the purchase of condemned machines, spare parts of machinery and condemned motor lorries available at this Railway's sub-depots at Haji Bunder, Jhansi and General Depot at Lower Parel. Forms obtainable either from Controller of Stores' Office, Lower Parel or from the Depot Superintendent, Stores Sub-Depot, Jhansi, at Rs. 3/- per copy not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 29-11-1948 at 3 P. M. (S.T.). (2105)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
ELECTRIC GRID DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply and erection of Diesel Electric Plant and Equipment comprising of:

Section I— Diesel Electric Plant, Water cooling Plant and Pipe Work.
Section II— Power House Crane.
Section III — Fuel Oil Storage Tanks & Piping.
Section IV —Transformers, Switchgear, Cables, Earthing Materials, etc.
Section V — Workshop Machinery & Instruments.
Section VI — Testing Apparatus & Instruments.

for power stations at Hungund, Guledgud, Dharangaon, Hukeri and Bailhongal, so as to reach the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on 5th January, 1949.

Copies of Specification No. Elg. DS. 10 can be had from the Office, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1, on cash non-refundable payment of Rs. 30/- each. Firms outside Bombay may, however, remit the amount direct by Money Order.

The tenders will be opened at 12-00 p.m. on 6th January, 1949, in the presence of such tenderers as may wish to be present.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. B. ADVANI.
Electrical Commissioner,
with the Govt. of Bombay.
30th October 1948.

2112

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B.B. & C.I. Rly., Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 11 invites tenders returnable on Wednesday the 10th November, 1948 for the supply of 30 Tons of Charcoal Babool Wood.

Copies of Tenders can be had on application free of charge.

Tenderers not on the approved list should give their Banker's Reference. 2111

G. I. P. RAILWAY
OPENING OF JAMES SIDING STATION

WITH EFFECT from November 1st, 1948, JAMES SIDING station situated between stations Kalyan and Ambarnath on the South-East Section of this Railway has been opened for booking of passengers and their luggage only in local booking to and from stations on the Bombay-Kalyan section (including the Harbour and Kurla-Mankhurd Branches).

For the present III class monthly season tickets between James Siding and certain stations on the Suburban section will be issued at the James Siding ONLY. 2120

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of various used articles from The India United Mills Ltd., No 1 Mill, Nos. 2 and 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill and No. 5 Mill which will be received upto 15-11-48 at the registered office, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tender Forms can be obtained from this office. (2106)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY
No. 117 of 1948

Re: GULAMALI JAMAL MISTRY of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nishanpada Road, Khoja Mohalla, Bombay. .. .. A Debtor.

Ex parte: GANGAVISHANDAS RIJHARAM BAJAJ: .. .. Petitioning Creditor.

ON THE PETITION of the aboyenamed Petitioning Creditor presented on the 24th day of September, 1948, an Order was made on the 3rd day of November, 1948, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent
Dated this 4th day of November, 1948.

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL
Insolvency Registrar,
High Court, Bombay.

2113

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE B.P.T. DOCKS.

In accordance with Sec. 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th November 1948, at 2 p.m. Motor car accessories: Electric bulbs 90 c|s motor car fan belts: Chemical: Glassware: Printed books: Art silk yarn: 28 c|s Parachutes cuttings: Polish composition, Hydraulic brake fluid: Plastic leather: Carving forks 153 cases Fountain pen ink (Parker and Quink): C. P. goods 19 c|s Electric appliances: 95 packages old newspaper: Loose quantity of leather scrap: Cork board: Colour: Electric horns: Leather (book binding) synthetics stone: Aluminium hoops: Radiator caps: Parachutes, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET, DONGRI.

Under instructions from M/s. Vakil Dadabhoy and Bharucha, Attorneys for Asmabai Esmailji, Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Jenabai, widow of Ibrahim Ismail Kamdin and ors. the Trustees of a certain deed of settlement dated 29th January 1929 in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd October, 1946 M/s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 26th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

Partly Pension and Tax and Partly perpetual Fazandari land with dwelling houses at Tandel Street, about 401 sq. yds. bearing street Nos 60 to 70 and Cadastral Survey No. 1536 Mandvi Division and bound on East by Tandel Street, on West by property of Darga of Mahomedshah Pir, on North by property of Mulji Rehim and on South by property of Abdullah Lalji Somji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the above Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS at Unclaimed Goods Office, Shed No. 3 Wadi Bunder, G.I.P. Rly, including articles said to be of gold and silver, new and old clothes, Brass, Copper and Aluminium Vessels Empty tins, Empty Trunks, etc. on Friday, 19-11-48 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) under instructions from the G.I.P. Rly., and in accordance with Sections 55 & 56 of Indian Railways Act of 1890.

Terms: Full Cash and immediate delivery. Licence required for controlled articles, Lost fetching not reasonable price will be withdrawn and lots once sold will not be taken back.

GANDHI & CO.

Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency:
D. M. VOHRA, C/o Messrs. Natvar Bros.,
"Bulakhidas Building"
9, Vithaldas Road, BOMBAY 2.

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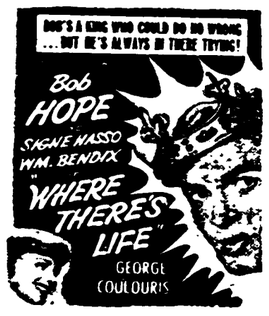
REGAL (Air-Cooled & Comfortable)
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

WILLIAM IRENE
POWELL · DUNNE
ELIZABETH TAYLOR
EDMUND GWENN · ZASU PITTS
Directed MICHAEL CURTIZ

FROM TODAY:
CITY-LIGHT
MATUNGA (B B)
Daily. 1-15, 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m
MADHUKAR PICTURE
MIRZAN SAHIBAN
TRILOK KAPOOR, NOORJEHAN
15th WEEK'.....
LYRICAL TALE OF LOVE SUBLIME!
See! Producer Director MEHBOOB'S song-studded Hit
Arokhi Ada
Music: NAUSHAD
Starring: NASEEM, SURENDRA & PREM ADIB
SUPER Daily 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sundays at 12-30
(A JAYSINH Release)

INDIA'S PREMIER THEATRE
METRO
(Every Seat a Cool Retreat)
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
EVERYONE DEMANDS
The Search to STAY.....
So we're Holding It For a 2ND WEEK
EVERYONE AGREES M-G-M's The Search is really a Wonderful Motion Picture
Tomorrow Morn at 10
Metro Cub Club Show
Abbott and Costello in
WISTFUL WIDOW OF WAGON GAP
Sunday Morning at 10
THE COCKEYED MIRACLE
At Reduced Rates.

NEW EMPIRE
(2nd HILARIOUS WEEK!)
(Air-Conditioned Luxury)
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.



STRAND
Daily: 3-15, 6-15 & 9-15 p.m.

Sun. Morn. at 10-30.
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMME
10, Cartoons in TECHNICOLOR
Including "MIGHTY MOUSE IN MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME"-"GANDY GOOSE IN PEACETIME FOOTBALL"-"DINKY FINDS A HOME"
and many more at reduced rates.

TODAY AT 3-30 P.M. GALA OPENING
WINAYAK'S LAST SOCIAL
That is FULL of DYNAMIC EMOTIONS that underlie the VITAL PROBLEM that face Society—WOMAN'S PLACE in Society—

SHANTA APTE
(Courtesy S A Concerns)
SHAHU MODAK,
SALVI, Jaimala,
Lata, Baby NANDA
Samson, Jankidas
AND
WINAYAK
Story:
V. S. Khandekar
Dialogues & Songs
Narendra Sharma
Music
Vasant Desai
Produced by PRODUCTIONS
Mandir
Director WINAYAK & Dasher Gaikwad
FROM TODAY AT
SWASTIK
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat Sun. Mat. at 12-30 p.m.
Ad. Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
A PRATIBHA Release
ALSO AT SHOLAPUR—MEENA TALKIES.

HON'BLE LADY MAHARAJ SINGH VISITS WELL-KNOWN JEWELLERS' SHOW-ROOMS

LADY MAHARAJSINGH had visited the extensive show-rooms of well-known Jewellers, Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst. that is, Hindu New Year Day. Lady Maharajsingh has a special taste in selection of Jewellery and appreciates real art. She made some purchases and praised the show-rooms and also the courteous way in which every customer is received and various articles shown to meet individual's choice.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 4, 2005.
Muslim: Moharrum 3, 1368.
Parsi: Khordad 4, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-40 a.m. Sunset: 18-04 p.m.
Hightide: 02-34, 14-13.
Lowtide: 08-34, 20-14.
STANDING COMMITTEE: Meeting today, at 3-40 p.m.

Today's Engagements

MAITRI SANGH: Sjt. Shayada will recite his own poems at Forbes Hall, at 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY HOTEL KAMGAR UNION: General meeting at "Azad Maidan South" opp. Capitol Cinema, today, at 9-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Psychic Laws, Forces and Phenomena" is the subject of Study Class today, at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

A. I. VAISHNAV SAMMELAN: The 23rd session of the All-India Shree Vaishnav Sammelan, Bombay, will be held at Madhav Baug on November 6, 7 and 8.

SETH HARGOVINDAS JEEWANDAS NATURE CURE HOSPITAL, MALAD: Sri K. Lakshman will conduct a month's intensive training course beginning from the 7th instant. Dr. A. K. Bhagwat of Urli Kanchan, will inaugurate the course, at 6-0 p.m., on 7th instant.

SEND OFF TO MINISTER DINKERRAO DESAI: By Federation of Bombay Retail Cloth Dealers' Assn., in the eve of departure for America, Anandbhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, 5-30 p.m.

Olga Craen

Olga Craen, the well-known pianist, will give a recital on the 8th November, at 6-30 p.m., at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

LINTAS EXHIBITION.

Lintas, Limited writes:—

An exhibition of paintings by the artists employed by Lintas Limited, is being held at the Bombay Art Society Salon, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

Mrs. Mithan Lam has kindly consented to open the exhibition on the 8th November, at 6-15 p.m.

This exhibition, which is being sponsored by Lintas Limited, consists wholly of work done by these artists in spare time.

The style of work varies considerably and includes water colours, oil colours, black and white work and photography. Some of these artists are continuing their studies in the evenings at the Sir J. J. School of Art. The work shows considerable enthusiasm and some latent promise.

The exhibition will remain open from 8th to the 14th November daily from 11 a.m. to 7-15 p.m.

L. M. P. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the successful candidates of the Final L.M.P. Examination held in October, 1948:—

1 5 6 7 10 13 15 16 17 18 19 21 23 25 28 29 31 35 37 38 39 41 43 45 51 54 55 58 59 61 63 64 71 72 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 89 90 91 92 95 96 97 101 102 106 107 108 109 112 114 116.

Percentages of passing comes to 53.4 per cent

Number 82 stands first in order of merit.

MR. M. P. PATIL

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, will leave Bombay for Poona tomorrow by the Deccan Queen and return on Monday by the same train.

MR. GULZARILAL NANDA

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad on Monday, November 8, and return on Thursday, November 11.

Increased Air Services

In order to facilitate the return of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to their home countries, the British Overseas Airways Corporation have arranged a number of special flights on the Empire routes during the next few days. One such additional service will operate between the United Kingdom and Ceylon via Karachi and Bombay.

A special York aircraft, carrying Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon and party, will leave London Airport on Monday and arrive in Karachi the following evening on its way to Ceylon. Any surplus accommodation on the aircraft will be available for passengers wishing to go to Ceylon from Bombay. The return flight ex Colombo and Bombay will be made on November 5 and will operate to the normal schedule carrying commercial

Radio

BOMBAY, Friday.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. G. P. Soman 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sunderam Krut Gujarati Geeto Sung by Amritlal 8-45 Saraswat: Rane (Vocal) 12-0 p.m Mahi's Manual 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Jalsa Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze, Sawai Gandharva, D. V. Paluskar, Pandit Dattatraya B. Dixitji, Raam Marathe, D. V. Paluskar, Sawai Gandharva, Bhimsen Joshi, etc. 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Firoz Dastur 4-50 Krishna Dhavan 5-0 Prem Kumar 5-15 G. P. Soman 5-30 Prem Kumar 5-45 News (K) 6-0 Mehta 6-30 Firoz Dastur 7-0 Topic of News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Veena Mehta 6-30 Firoz Dastur 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 G. P. Soman 7-30 Maze Teekakar by M. G. Rangnekar 7-45 Marathi Gane 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Uma Shankar Joshi Krut Gujarati Geeto 8-40 For the Universities 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Brains Trust 10-15 Saraswati Rane.

VARIATIONS
41.44 m. (1,240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m. Geetavali 5-45 p.m. Krishna Dhavan (Vocal) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 Veena Mehta 6-15 Krishna Dhavan 9-0 Firoz Dastur 10-15 Tex Beneke Orchestra 10-30 Music from Latin America 10-45 Elliot Lawrence Orchestra.

Gathering At Charity Show

A variety entertainment was held at C. J. Hall in aid of the Free Night School, at New Nagpada, under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Service League. Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher was the chief guest at the function.

DISLOCATION IN LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The harbour branch service of the G.I.P. Railway was thrown out of gear for nearly three hours this morning because of the failure of one rake, while on the lines, due to some mechanical breakdown.

Members of the white-collared fraternity were put to serious inconvenience as eleven Down trains and eight up trains besides the one that failed had to be cancelled.

At 8-30 A.M. an Up local train from Thana to Victoria Terminus came to a dead stop after leaving Reay Road station, thereby blocking all trains on that line. With all the Up trains held up on the lines, the Down train schedule was upset leading to all the dislocation.

An attempt was made to push the disabled train by the one coming behind it; but as that happened to be a single unit, it was not equal to the task of pushing a double unit. Ultimately a special train had to be commissioned to tow the disabled train to the repair shed.

CLOTH WORTH RS. 28,000 STOLEN

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two cases of robberies and one of house-breaking which took place during Diwali holidays have been brought to light.

Bendubai Govind, a 75-year old woman was assaulted and robbed of Rs. 200 at a quiet place at Kasim Mitha Chawl, Mahim, on November 1 last. She sustained minor injuries and was treated in K. E. M. Hospital. No arrests have been made so far.

A similar case occurred at Girgaum on Tuesday last. The victims were one Mrs. Lilabai Popatlal and her brother. It is stated by the police that the latter was set upon and assaulted by four unknown persons and a wrist watch and cash collectively valued at Rs. 725 were removed. The assailants who decamped with the booty, still remain untraced.

A godown in Ruby Mansion, Barrack Road, was broken open by some miscreants and cloth valued at Rs. 28,250 was removed from it. No arrest is so far made in this connection. The Esplanade police is investigating into the matter.

6 MONTHS' R. I. FOR ILLEGAL EXPORT OF COTTON CLOTH

BOMBAY Thursday:

Mohamed Noor Calidshah, a taxi driver, and a watchman employed by the International General Insurance Company were convicted by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court today for attempting to export from Bombay to Karachi 1100 lbs. of cotton cloth by the S.S. 'Akbar'. The cloth was packed in trunks as part of the luggage of the first party.

The accused were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 each or in default further rigorous imprisonment of four months.

Policemen Assaulted By Bhaiyas

While picking up stray cattle at Dadar under the order of higher police authorities, two police constables were challenged by some Bhaiyas. As a result of the clash that ensued the constables were severely assaulted. Four persons are arrested by the police in this connection.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING ALLEGED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Arrested on a charge of rash and negligent driving, Balakrishna Kesav was put up before Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and was enlarged on bail today.

It was stated that yesterday the accused drove car number BYA 1870 along Chowpatty Road, took a turn into Harvey Road against traffic regulations and in so doing knocked down and injured a boy who was crossing the road at the time.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission is being held in Delhi from the 23rd to 25th December, under the auspices of the University of Delhi. The session will be inaugurated by the Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and will be presided over by the Hon. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The thirteenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee of the Commission will also be held during the session of the Commission. It will be presided over by Dr. Tara Chand, the Educational Adviser of the Government of India.

A historical exhibition of documents, paintings, seals, sculptures, etc., illustrating the different phases of history and culture of India will be organised in this connection at the Town Hall, New Delhi.

WEATHER

DAILY WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Nov. 4. (API.) The following is the weather summary for Thursday, the 4th November, 1948:—

Observations from the Peninsula and the central parts of the country are very meagre. Yesterday's shallow depression over south east Deccan has weakened further and lies this morning as an elongated low over the east Deccan and the adjoining areas. The trough of low pressure off the Konkan-Kanara coast is persisting.

Rainfall has been widespread along the north Madras coast and local in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, a few showers have occurred in West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Malabar and south east Madras. Night temperatures have been appreciably above normal over the whole country outside north west India.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 5TH: Rainfall accompanied by thunder conditions will occur locally in the Deccan, south-east Madras and the north Madras coast. A few showers are also likely elsewhere in the Peninsula, in the central parts of the country, and north-east India.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 4. (API.) The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from 1st October 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on 4th November, 1948.

Allahabad 87 61 0 1.3 minus 1.1 Bangalore 81 68 0 3.0 minus 3.6 Belgaum 81 66 1.2 5.3 0 BOMBAY 90 77 0 2.1 minus 0.6 Calcutta 4 75 0.7 8.4 plus 3.7 Colombo 88 76 0 9.2 minus 7.3 Cuttack 89 78 0.1 2.9 minus 2.9 Darjiling 60 45 0 8.0 plus 2.5 Delhi 83 56 0 0.5 plus 0.1 Hyderabad (Dn) 76 71 0.1 0.9 minus 1.0 Karachi 88 — Lahore 87 49 0 0.3 0 Lucknow 87 54 0 0.7 minus 0.7 Madras 94—0.6 0.3 minus 4.7 Multan 88 71 61 0 0.1 plus 0.1 Mussoorie 63 48 C 1.4 plus 0.1 Nagpur 88 73 0.2 1.1 minus 1.1 Ootacamund 68 53 0 6.6 minus 2.2 Pachmarhi 74 54 C 0 6 minus 1.7 Patna 86 69 0 4.4 plus 2.1 Peshawar 85 51 0 0.1 minus 0.1 Poona 87 70 0 4.9 plus 1.2 Quetta 67 33 0 0.3 plus 0.2 Shillong 67 54 0 13.7 plus 6.2 Simla 60 46 0 0.9 minus 0.4 Surat 96 72 0.1 2.9 plus 1.4

TEMPERATURE LIKELY TO GO HIGHER

BOMBAY, Thursday:

The depression over Hyderabad State has moved westwards and is centred this morning between Raichur and Bijapur, states a weather report from the Santa Cruz Observatory. It has caused widespread rain in Hyderabad State and in South Bombay Deccan. Bidar and Gulbarga received 3" of rain each, Ghadag recorded 1 1/2", Belgaum 1" and Barbhani 1/2".

The depression is likely to move north westwards into Bombay Deccan and cause widespread rainfall in Bombay Deccan and the South Konkan, and local showers in North Konkan and East Gujarat during the next two days. Locally Heavy rain is also likely in Bombay Deccan during the next 24 hours and may extend into North Bombay Deccan and North Konkan later.

Cloudiness will increase in Bombay and the suburbs during the next 36 hours. Thunder showers are likely to develop over the Ghats this afternoon and brisk over some parts of the city during the evening or night.

The temperature last night had increased by 3 degrees farenheit and is likely to go higher. Mainly cloudy weather with occassional rains is expected tomorrow and the bay is likely to be more sultry.

Rainfall is expected to extend into the Tansa Lake area also during the next 48 hours.

MERCHANTS ARRESTED

BOMBAY Thursday:

Surajmal Amritlal Parikh, proprietor of M/s. Mehta and Company, iron merchants, was arrested yesterday, for allegedly selling 14 and a half tons of iron cobbles at Rs. 22 per cwt against the controlled rate of Rs. 13 annas eight per cwt.

Madanlal Shanti Mehta another merchant was arrested for a similar offence.

The accused were produced before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court today when the Magistrate ordered them to be released on bail.

LONDON, Nov. 3. (Reuter): The six-Power Conference on International Control of the Ruhr will open in London on November 11. It will be attended by the United States, France, Britain and the Benelux Powers and will draw up the constitution of the International Authority which is to control the Ruhr.

MOMENTARY PAUSE ON NOVEMBER 7 AT 11 A.M.

In Memory Of The Dead Of The Two World Wars

His Majesty the King has expressed a wish that this year, in order to commemorate the wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-45 there should be a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. Railway Time, on Sunday, November 7.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solmn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m. Railway Time, guns will be fired from the South End of the Oval near the Co-operage, near the Police Headquarters at Naigaum and in Shivaji Park. For the North of the city, certain mills will also asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system, cars will be stopped. Rail, water and air transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on previous occasions, the Government confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes and to assist in making impressive this reverend acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

The Government also invites ministers of all religious denominations to make a special collection for ex-servicemen's fund on Sunday, November 7, and to arrange to seat ex-servicemen together in church on that day.

FLOWER DAY TODAY

Appeal For Funds For India's Children

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Hon. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur in an appeal for the Children's Fund collections on the 5th November says:—

"I have already appealed through the press and radio and from public platforms on behalf of the Indian National Committee of UNAC of which I am privileged to be the Chairman."

"I have asked the Centrally Administered Areas to observe November 5, as the first special day for collecting funds for our children. I do hope that we shall acquit ourselves creditably on this day. But if this appeal on behalf of the future generation, in whose hand lies the destiny of our country, is to be a thundering success, as I would fain have it to be, I should like social workers, all over the country, in particular women, to interest the poorest in the land and get from them their blessing and their humble mites."

Lady Mountbatten has donated £100 as a personal gift from her to the Fund and as a token of her particular sympathy.

RESIDENTIAL PREMISES ALLOTTED

During the week ended October 23, the Bombay Land Requisition Office requisitioned 15 residential and three non-residential premises and allotted 20 residential and three non-residential premises in Greater Bombay. During the same period, 243 reports of suppressed vacancies were investigated.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

T.S.S. "JAL-AZAD" TO U. K.

Passengers by the above steamer will embark at Ballard Pier at 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 6th of November. Medical Examination will be held at Ballard Pier from 10 a.m. onwards. The vessel will sail at 12 noon.

All heavy and cabin baggage should be sent down to Ballard Pier at 8 hours for Customs Examination on the 6th November and passengers must be present at the time of the Custom's examination of their luggage. All baggage must be properly labelled indicating the name of passenger and cabin number. Labels for this purpose can be obtained from the Passengers' Travel Agents or from the Company.

The free baggage allowance is 40 cubic feet for first class and 20 cubic feet for Economic class.

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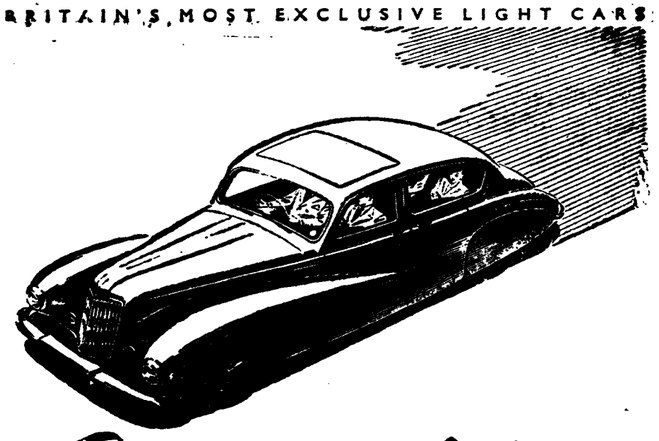

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FILMS TO SEE THIS WEEK

"THE SEARCH"

2nd Week At Metro

It is still a little early to pick the best film of 1948, that being a challenging selection better made when all the candidates are in. But right now it seems sublimely wishful to anticipate that any film this year will have more to recommend it than has the MGM's current "THE SEARCH" which is being held over for 2nd week at Metro.

Frankly this writer can remember few pictures within our span that have packed such affecting human drama with such important enlightenment, that have been so emotionally stirring and so urgently topical at the same time. This is a picture, made in Switzerland and Germany, about the "lost children" of Europe who are the innocent victims of the war, dispossessed of their least dispensable birthright, a happy childhood, in a far from happy world. And, considering the tragic embarrassment which these children present to our own time—and much more, to the future of humanity —it is a subject that deserves the truest scan.

TRIUMPH OF LOVE

That's what it gets in this picture, through a story which, in itself, balms the pain of the general demonstration with a triumph of individual love. It is the story of a little Czech boy, adrift on the tragic tide of homeless, bewildered children in Europe, who is temporarily sheltered and revived by an American Military Government officer in Germany and then is finally fortuitously restored to his own wandering, searching mother, whose last tattered hope is lodged in him.

In outline, it may sound forbidding to those who are cautious these days about exposing their sensibilities to distress in the theatre. And also it may seem uncertain to others who have purposely been misled into thinking that no film can be much unless it has "important names" in its cast. But let this be immediate assurance to the latter Group of all, that no film today is better acted or more humanly illuminated than "the Search."

PARADISE

Commencing from today till Monday next, the technicolor picture "The Spanish Main", starring Paul Henreid and Maureen O'Hara, will be screened at this theatre. From Tuesday to Thursday the technicolour picture "Up in Arms", starring Danney Kaye, Dinah Shore and Dana Andrews, will be shown.

BANDRA

From Saturday to Tuesday next the picture "The Wistful Widow of Wagon Gap", starring Bud Abbott and Lou Costello will be screened at this theatre and from Wednesday to Friday the picture "Matron of the Movies", starring Red Skelton and Virginia O'Brien will be screened.

"WHERE THERE'S LIFE"

2nd Week At New Empire

The old adage—"uneasy lies the head that wears a crown"—has never been so hilariously demonstrated as it is in Paramount's latest Bob Hope comedy, "Where There's Life", which is running into its 2nd week at the New Empire today.

In this film, with Signe Hasso and William Bendix also starred, Hope is cast as a gag-happy disk jockey who almost becomes King of a

BOB HOPE (RIGHT) WITH SIGNE HASSO AND WILLIAM BENDIX IN "WHERE THERE'S LIFE".

mythical country. And before his loyal subjects discover they have the wrong man, what happens to Hope shouldn't even happen to Crosby!

William Bendix, as the shotgun-minded policeman, contribute a goodly share of the laughs abounding in "Where There's Life." Others in the cast include George Coulouris, George Zucco, Dennis Hoey, Victor Varconi and Harry von Zell.

"BLOOD AND SAND"

At The Strand

With the blazing pageantry of Spain providing the colourful background for Tyrone Power's most powerful role, 20th Century-Fox's latest Technicolor hit, "Blood and Sand," has been called a "magnificent, tensely exciting and colourful film." This latest picture produced by Daryl F. Zanuck which comes to the Strand this week, features Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth who head the cast.

"Blood and Sand" is the gripping story of a fearless, death-defying matador, teemingly romantic, who is torn between the love of his beautiful wife and the fatal charm of an alluring temptress. With Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth in the key roles, the enthralling story unfolds in a colourful panorama that stuns, excites and grips.

IRENE DUNNE IN "LIFE WITH FATHER".

'LIFE WITH FATHER'

2nd Week At Regal

Both William Powell and Irene Dunne consider their roles in Clarence Day's "Life With Father" which is being held over for 2nd week at the Regal, their most important screen portrayals to date.

Powell, whose film career, has run the gamut of characterizations from slick detectives to sophisticated villainy, declares that Father tops (everything he has ever done. And Miss Dunne, who can jump from musical romances to drawing-room comedy with the greatest of ease, is of the same opinion—that redhaired Vinnie is her finest portrait.

Michael Curtiz directed this stellar duo through their paces in this famous American comedy. Important featured roles are played by Elizabeth Taylor, ZaSu Pitts and Edmund Gwenn.

WHAT'S WHERE in Bombay

REGAL

"Life With Father", starring William Powell, Irene Dunne and Elizabeth Taylor (2nd Week).

METRO

"The Search", starring Ivan Jandl, Jarmila Novotna and Montgomery Clift (2nd Week).
Sunday, 10 a.m.—"The Cockeyed Miracle."

NEW EMPIRE

"Where There's Life", starring Bob Hope, Signe Hasso and William Bendix (2nd Week).

STRAND

"Blood and Sand", starring Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth.

PARADISE

"The Spanish Main," starring Paul Henreid, and Maureen O'Hara. (From Friday to Monday).

"Up In Arms", starring Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore and Dana Andrews (from Tuesday to Thursday).

BANDRA

"The Wistful Widow of Wagon Gap', starring Bud Abbot and Lou Costello (from Saturday to Tuesday).
"Matron of the Movies", starring Red Skelton and Virginia O'Brien (from Wednesday to Friday).
Sunday, 10-30 a.m.—"Women in Bondage", starring "Nancy Kelley and Gail Patric.

PALACE

"Tycoon", starring John Wayne and Laraine Day.

AURORA

"Down To Earth", starring Rita Hayworth and Larry Parks.

TYRONE POWER WITH LINDA DARNELL (LEFT) AND RITA HAYWORTH (RIGHT) IN "BLOOD AND SAND".

LIAQUAT ALI IN CAIRO

Says Indo-Pakistan Relations Depend On Kashmir

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (Reuter).—Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Prime Minister, on his way home from the Commonwealth Conference in London, told a Press Conference here tonight: "As long as the Kashmir dispute is not settled in a fair manner by a plebiscite, it is not possible for Pakistan and India to have the close and friendly relations which the Pakistan people sincerely desire for the common good.'

Referring to reports that the Nawab of Bhopal was a prospective candidate for the office of Governor-General of Pakistan, he said: "There is no question of a change from the present Pakistan Governor-General, who enjoys the full support of the entire nation.

FULL SUPPORT TO ARABS IN PALESTINE

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan reiterated Pakistan's full support for the Arabs in Palestine and said his Government would "in due course" consider the question of recognising the provisional Arab Government set up recently at Gaza. He said that £20,000 had been raised for Arab refugees.

He said he had "most interesting talks" with Arab and Muslim leaders today.

He would not disclose their nature but said "We didn't talk of the weather all the time."

The British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Ronald Campbell, called on Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan tonight and had conference with him for 30 minutes.

The Pakistan Premier will be received in audience by King Farouk tomorrow afternoon and will broadcast to the Egyptian nation at night.

Yugo-Pakistan Trade Talks

KARACHI, November 2 (API): Discussions between the Yugoslavian Trade Delegation and officials of the Ministries of Commerce, Industries, and Economic Affairs, Government of Pakistan, for commercial and trade relations between the two countries were resumed here today.

The talks lasted for about an hour and half and will be continued during the week.

It was learned that the Yugoslavian Trade Delegation representatives expressed their desire to have close commercial relations with Pakistan and stated what their country was in a position to supply to Pakistan.

The Pakistan Delegation was led by Mr. A. Mac Farquhar, Commerce Secretary, while Doctor Merko Melmolja headed the Yugoslavian delegation.

TRANSFER OF JODHPUR RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

JODHPUR, Nov. 3 (API): The Government of Jodhpur and representatives of the Government of Pakistan have failed to reach a final settlement on the transfer of a part of Jodhpur State Railway's rolling stock in connection with Pakistan's taking over of the Sind section of the railway, according to a press note issued by the Jodhpur Government.

The Jodhpur Government's demand that Pakistan should deposit Rs. 40 lakhs in the Imperial Bank of India as a prerequisite for the transfer of the rolling stock has not been met and Pakistan's officials, who had participated in the talks for a settlement, have now returned to Pakistan.

It is not known when talks will be resumed.

Anglo-Indians' Satyagraha Before Cochin Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)
ERNAKULAM, Nov. 3.

To-day is the eighth day of peaceful Satyagraha by the Anglo-Indians in front of the Cochin Premier's house with black flags and placards written "Justices should be done", "Down with favouritism", "Uneducated puppet De Silva Go back", "We want our association's nominee as our representative." The Satyagraha is protest against nomination of uneducated person to represent the Anglo-Indians in the first Cochin Consembly.

T. A. FOR U. P. OFFICERS

LUCKNOW, November 3 (API): The Government of United Provinces has, the mileage rates for travelling allowances in the case of first and second class officers.

Instead of the uniform rate of 8 annas per mile for road transport as sanctioned hitherto, the new rates will be 8 annas per mile for the first 50 miles of journey, 6 annas per mile for the next one hundred miles and 4 annas per mile for distance beyond 150 miles.

This measure is expected to effect a 25 per cent reduction in the Government expenditure on this account.

Similar rates are likely to be made available to the members of the U.P. Legislature.

WANTED BY POLICE IN 55 MURDER CASES

BENARES, Nov. 3 (U. P. L): The U. P. Government have announced a reward of Rs. 10,000 for information leading to the arrest of one Karan Singh who is wanted by police in 55 murder cases.

Let Us Fulfil Mission Of Gandhiji

Sardar Patel's Address At Wardha

NAGPUR, Nov. 4, (A.P.I.): The need to complete the "four walls" of removal of untouchability self-sufficiency in cloth Hindu-Muslim unity and national education on which Mahatma Gandhi built the structure of his constructive programme was emphasised by the Acting Prime Minister of India Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel while speaking on the occasion of his visit to 'Mahadev Bhawan' Wardha, yesterday morning.

Sardar Patel said: 'whatever type of swaraj we have got, we have secured through Bapu's austerities. He wanted Ram Rajya; that dream he has left with you. Crores of our men live in villages. How can they experience the benefits of swaraj. Even in cities, none has tasted the fruit of swaraj. They are still in same pitiable state."

Referring to world situation in general the Acting Prime Minister said: "today the world has become smaller. One country threatens another by means of a scientific weapon. Is the world going to be destroyed in this way? Are we going to usher in the end of the world? Many people feel that we should follow Gandhiji's way. It is only thus that the world can be saved."

The following is the full text of Sardar Patel's speech:

"I have come to this sacred place after a long time. My heart is full. What shall I say? This is the first time that I have come to this place in Bapu's absence. On the last occasion, everybody came, but I was then ill—so ill that I thought that my promise to Bapu would be fulfilled. Bapu and I had settled that we would journey to the unknown together. But I feel that Bapu stopped me from going. Sushila was with me at the time; she exerted herself a lot and I am now alive. Doctors even now forbid me from exerting much. But Mangaldas insisted about coming to Nagpur; coming to Nagpur meant a visit to Sevagram. Like Ashadevi, my mind is also full of many things, but we cannot do everything according to our own will. I have not seen your work but Ashadevi says you are carrying on your work with devotion, love and conviction. When Bapu came to India, work was being done in a different way. Bapu said that real India was in the villages. Crores live in villages and their interests must command our attention. As the freedom struggle gained in tempo, we felt that if we did not manage the towns, the towns will destroy the villages.

THE FOUR WALLS

"Gandhiji built his struggle on four walls; the first was untouchability. That sin had to be washed out. That is not part of Hindu religion; it is a foreign matter. We have attained some success in it, but its poison had spread so much that when we were in Yeravada jail, he had to wield his biggest weapon against the British Government. They had resorted to such a manoevure in granting self-Government that it would have disintegrated the Hindu community. In this world, the fighting is carried on with arms, but Bapu saved the Hindu community by his weapon of fast. But we have not yet cast out untouchability from our hearts; that wall is therefore only half-built.

"The second wall was self-sufficiency in cloth. Whatever cloth we need, we should make ourselves. That used to be the case before the British came. There was charkha in every home. Bapu plied his charkha daily and regularly up to his end. It is in the same manner that we should ply charkha. You know that we used to sing that we would weave swaraj out of the cotton yarn. They remain however, mere words, otherwise the country would not have been in the present sore straits. Thus the second wall also remained incomplete.

NATIONAL EDUCATION

The third wall was Hindu-Muslim unity. What shall I say about it? Bapu lost his life working for it. We are all responsible for his death.

"The fourth wall was national edution."

"We did not follow Gandhiji even there and did not help him attain the swaraj of his conception—which he called Ram Rajya. Bapu knew our weaknesses, but he had hopes that some day the seed would bear fruit. He knew that swarajya could not be attained in his lifetime. In India two forces were at work. India was influenced by western culture and civilisation. In big cities and factories, the labourers were being ground down. That is a poisonous system. By mills turning out big stocks of good only few men get rich. In India some 60 to 70 lakh labourers work in the mills. But crores of workers are lying idle. The smaller crafts in villages have been swallowed by the bigger ones of the town. We copy the 'big business' of the foreign countries. When Bapu came to India, he revived the ancient indigenous Indian system. The conflict between both the systems goes on.

"Whatever type of swaraj we have got, we have secured through Bapu's austerities. He wanted Ram Rajya; that dream he has left with you. Crores of our men live in villages. How can they experience the benefits of swaraj. Even in cities, none has tasted the fruit of swaraj. They are still in the same pitiable state. After we attained swaraj, the conditions in cities should have changed, but they are actually worse.

"Today the world has become smaller. One country threatens another by means of a scientific weapon. Big countries are involved in rivalry for scientific domination. Is the world going to be destroyed in this way? Many people feel that we should follow Gandhiji's way. It is only thus that the world can be saved. The world has become a big problem. But even then every one is absorbed in self-seeking. Each one wishes to enhance his own power. India is also involved in the same. Bapu disliked intensely the partitioning of India, but conditions assumed such a form that Bapu told us to do as we thought best. We did what we felt was right and proper but even after the partition of India, we have attained tremendous unification. But we have to consolidate that unity.

"I am delighted to know that you are working with stead-fast devotion. It is a small plant today; I pray to God that, under his sheltering care, that plant may grow and we may attain the swaraj of Babu's dream. We have grown old and weak. We can ourselve make or mar our future. Bapu has given us sufficient equipment and it is only on his path that the world can travel in safety and peace. I also pray that God may give strength to us to follow his path".

CONSEMBLY MEMBER ROBBED IN TRAIN

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Mr. Nazir-ud-Din Ahmed, Member of the Indian Constituent Assembly was the victim of a daring train robbery while he was on his way to New Delhi on November 1 to attend the present session of the Constituent Assembly. An attache case and a leather bag containing same Assembly papers relating to the Hindu Code Bill and a copy of the Draft Constitution of India and also other things valued at about Rs. 500 were stolen.

Mr. Ahmed was travelling alone in a first class compartment in the 11 Up Delhi Express from Burdwan. He had taken sufficient care to shut all the doors and windows together with the safety catches, provided for upper class compartments. But it appears that at dead of night, some intruders got up the off side footboard and opened glass window attached to the door from outside. Fortunately the window got jammed. This prevented the entry of miscreants into the compartment, thereby averting the most serious mischief.

Another first class compartment in the same train occupied by some military officer was also broken into, the same night, and some articles stolen.

These thefts are believed to be the work of a gang working from Jasihih, a station on the main line of the E.I.R. where the train reaches at dead of night.

Thefts were detected by Mr. Nazir-ud-Din Ahmed early in the morning and Railway police were informed.

QUERESHI IN LAHORE

LAHORE, November 3 (API): Dr. Quereshi, after 13 months' detention in Delhi, reached Lahore today, when the last special train carrying the last batch of Muslim prisoners numbering 190 from India arrived here this evening.

Dr. Quereshi was detained in connection with the murder of Dr. Joshi, a well-known Delhi surgeon during the communal disturbances in the Indian capital last year.

Out of 190 Muslim prisoners, nine prisoners including Dr. Quereishy and Chaudhury Sahib Dad, M.L.A. were released on the spot.

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PROTECTIVE DUTY ON IMPORTS OF AUTOMOBILE PARTS

Government Of India Accepts Indian Tariff Board's Recommendation

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (API): The Indian Tariff Board has recommended that " protective duty of 80 per cent 'ad valorem' should be imposed on imports of motor vehicle batteries and plates for such batteries from the United Kingdom, and that consequential changes in the tariff with regard to the other rates of duties should be made, announces a press communique. These duties are to remain in force for a period of three years with immediate effect. The Government of India have accepted this, the Board's principal recommendation.

The Government of India's resolution on the Indian Tariff Board report, which is published in to-day's Gazette of India Extraordinary, says that pending the formulation of a tariff policy appropriate to the long term needs of the country and the establishment of a permanent machinery for the purpose, automobiles and tractors, salt, electric engineering, cement, etc. Industries should be dealt with on the same basis as industries which had been started or developed in wartime.

DEMAND FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

The Indian Tariff Board, in its report states that given a steady flow of raw materials of the right quality, the Indian manufacturers can turn out batteries as good as the imported article.

"Consumers, as a rule," the report continues "would not buy an indigenous battery unless it were offered at 20 per cent less than the ratail selling price of an imported battery of a comparable type."

The present demand for motor vehicle batteries in the country is estimated 250,000 for 1948 and 352,300 for 1949.

The main raw material required for the manufacture of batteries are; rubber or asbestos and certain chemicals or plastics, lead and antimony, lead oxides, offered cedar woodpulp, sulphuric acid and sealing compound made from Bituman. With the exception of lead as suitable wood for separators and certain chemicals, the report points out all the other important raw materials are available in the country.

The Tariff Board has recommended that the industry should take immediate steps to evolve and adopt, in suitable standard specifications for motor vehicle batteries as well as containers. All battery manufacturers in this country are required to label their products as "made in India" the report adds.

Fast Unto Death To Root Out Corruption

BANARAS, November 3 (API): Mr. Vindheshwari Pathak, a Congress worker of Banaras, commenced a fast unto death last evening at Dasaswamedh Ghat as a protest against "corruption in Government and semi-Government offices and in Congress ranks".

It is stated that the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee in a letter requested Mr. Pathak not to undertake a fast and assumed that vigorous investigations would be launched if definite cases of corruption were brought to light.

Before commencing the fast Mr. Pathak addressing a public meeting last evening referred to the Secretary's assurance and said: "Similar assurances were given by persons in power many a time but nothing has been done so far to root out corruption". Therefore he said he was undertaking a fast unto death.

Bruce Woodcock Faces Real Test Against Lee Savold

Fight Will Not Be Repeat Performance Of Lee Oma Fiasco

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPA).—British sports writer had decided today that whatever happens when American Lee Savold meets Bruce Woodcock in the British European heavyweight champion's second bout of his comeback campaign December 6, it will not be a repeat performance of the Lee Oma fiasco, writes Charles Ridley.

Everyone connected with the four-round Oma knockout, which marked Woodcock's return to the prize ring after an absence of 18 months, came in for a merciless panning. Oma was dubbed a playboy who never really tried. Woodcock was pitied as the unwitting subject of a form of practical joke. And the stock of popular Jack Solomons, who promoted the contest, slumped to an all-time low.

Now sports writers are sure Savold will give the Yorkshireman an all-out test—and they are not too optimistic about the outcome.

Fans have digested the details of Savold's record. Fourteen years in the professional ring, 56 knockout wins to his credit and only five knockouts scored against him.

Furthermore they know that Savold figures on heavyweight champion Joe Louis' "short list" for his next title defence next June and are sure the American contender will not risk taking a beating which would prejudice his chances of a crack at the world crown.

On the other hand, they feel a Woodcock win would restore completely the Britisher's confidence. Before the Oma bout Woodcock said: "I am on trial. I have to beat a good man to get back where I was before Joe Baksi hit me. If I am to be knocked out, I would rather be knocked out by a good man."

Woodcock entered the fray against Oma as if he expected the knockout was coming. Fans feel it must be hard for him to go through the whole ordeal again, but are sure he will show better promise this time.

"That Savold can be hit and hurt is shown by the fact that he also has the K.O. marked against his name", one of the more optimistic writers said. "Woodcock's record includes over 80 per cent knock-out wins, so that for big punching there is little to choose between the pair."

Other critics have pointed out that although Savold is no world beater he is a good workmanlike scrapper with many years of solid experience who would have given Woodcock a hard contest even before the Baksi episode. "Let us, therefore, forget the Oma business," one writer said. "The real test for Woodcock, for which we have waited so long, is on December 6."

DENMARK BEAT IRELAND 9-0

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3 (Reuter).—Winning all five matches played today, Denmark beat Ireland by nine matches to zero in their first round European Zone Thomas Cup Badminton tie here.

Ireland's J. Fitzgibson put up a good fight against Joern Skaarup, the Danish No. 1, but he eventually went down 10-15, 5-15 in an exhausting match, and the Danes ran out winners of the tie.

Today's results were (Danes first) Joern Skaarup beat J. Fitzgibson 15-10, 15-5; Poul Holm beat F. Peard 15-3, 15-2; Knud Christensen beat D. Green 15-6, 15-8; Holm and Erik Friis beat T. Boyle and J. Rankin 18-15, 15-9; Skaarup and Preben Dabsteen beat Green and T. Majury 15-12, 15-12.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Dim Chances Of Curbing Transfer Menace

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuter): A divided policy among footballers was brought to light at the annual meeting of delegates of the Players' Union in Manchester, recently during which contracts and a social security scheme were discussed for two and a half hours behind closed doors. No decisions were reached.

A suggested alteration to rule four which reads "Any Association football player and trainer, being a signed member of any recognised club, shall be eligible for membership of the Union" proposed by the Chairman, Mr J. Guthrie, met with opposition. George Swindin, Arsenal's goal-keeper, and Frank Broome of Derby County, who were unable to attend owing to matches on the continent, sent messages to say that they did not see the reason for the suggested deletion of the words "being a signed member of any recognised club".

Mr Guthrie pointed out that the proposition did not concern Mannion, the Middlesborough and England forward who has not re-signed for his club, who, he added, was a paid up member. His reason for suggesting a change was that a player could maintain his membership after his playing days had finished providing he still paid his subscriptions.

It was pointed out that the Union is fighting to change the present transfer system which can drive a player out of work indefinitely and yet one of the Union's rules can cause him to lose his Union card simply because he is a victim of the system being attacked.

In regard to contracts Mr Guthrie thought that they should cover a minimum period of 12 months. At the expiration of this time, the player would become a "free agent".

The fact that rule four was not amended means that players in a similar position to Mannion will cease to become members of the Union and that body's chances of getting the Football Association and Football League to alter the contract and transfer system are considerably weakened by the lack of unity between the players.

The Chairman stated that the Union favoured a security plan whereby a percentage of a player's wage would be placed to his credit in a trust fund.

No information was available about the Football Association and Football League joint conference. Earlier, at a private football management committee, Mr Guthrie was appointed paid Chairman of the Union and organiser for another 12 months at an undisclosed salary.

The strength of the Union was given as 2,460 members.

RANJI TROPHY MATCH

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Nov. 4.

The Ranji Trophy Cricket match between Mysore State XI and the Maharashtra XI will take place in Bangalore on November 12, 13, 14 and 15. The Mysore XI will be selected from the following players: C. J. Ramdev (Captain), Safi Darashah, B. Frank, G. M. Rajasekhar, P. R. Shyamsunder, B. N. Krishna Murthy, T. Thimmiah, M. R. Sivashanker, G. Kasturi Rangan, M. B. Vittal, Viswanath, G. B. Umesh, L. T. Adinesh, and F. A. Antic.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

4 p.m. Young Sports B vs Overland Comm.; 5 p.m. Juvenile S. C. vs. St. Xavier's Association.

Many Changes In Welsh Side

HUGHE'S ROMANTIC RISE TO FAME

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuter): Following their trouncing at the hands of the experimental Scotland team, Wales are making wholesale changes for the International football match with England on Aston Villas ground on Nov. 10.

Eight changes have been made, three of them positional, and three new "caps" are introduced.

One of the newcomers is Billy Hughes, former Tottenham Hotspur player who is now with Blacburn. His selection is one of the romances of football. In the space of a fortnight he has risen from reserve goalkeeper for his club to first choice for his country.

Hughes, who joined Tottenham Hotspur from Hudderfield during the war years, could not get into the London club's League side because of the brilliant form of Ted Ditchburn. Nevertheless, he attracted considerable attention by his consistently fine form in the combination team and Tottenham received many enquiries for his services.

Finally, he went to Blacburn Rovers at the end of October in exchange for Hayburst, another goalkeeper, and a substantial fee. Hughes has only to reproduce the form of which Tottenham know he is capable to retain his place in the Welsh side for some time to come.

Two others getting their first full international caps are Billy Rees, of Cardiff City, and Roy Clarke, of Manchster City. These two will be renewing their match-winning combination of the left wing which had much to do with Cardiff gaining promotion in the 1946-47 season.

Rees joined Cardiff in 1942 as a centre-forward from Cairn Rovers, a Bridge End League team. A former colliery worker, he was Cardiff's leading goalscorer in the second division last season.

Clarke, aged 22, went to Manchester City at a fee of £10,000 in May of last year and played in 36 of the 42 League games for Manchester City. Rees and Clarke also played in wartime internationals.

B.P.H.A. ELECTIONS

Mr. Naval Tata's Unusual Procedure

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An unusual procedure whereby Mr Naval H. Tata, the president of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association ruled that all members who were in arrears should not have their votes considered affected the final elections of the that Body which was formed anew for the current hockey season. Nearly seventy members were thus affected. The votes of such members were not taken into consideration for the purpose of final counting.

The following is the result of the elections:—

PRESIDENT:

Mr. Naval H. Tata.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Messrs Cyriaco D'Souza and M. K. Rao.

HON. SECRETARY:

Mr. Lourdes Perreira.

HON TREASURER:

Mr. M. K. Vakil.

MEMBERS:

Messrs. Jos Gonsalves, K. Ziauddin, C. E. Rodrigues, J. Nunes, S. Hansen, K. S. Lynn, D. N. Chopra, R. J. N. Baria and Sohrab Bhoot.

UNIQUE SPORTSMAN

Owen-Smith's Great Achievements

LONDON, Nov. 4. (Reuter): Dr. H. G. Owen-Smith, who scored 65 not out for Western Province against the M. C. C. in the opening match of the South African tour, was one of the most remarkable all-round sportsmen of the decade before the Second World War.

In addition to playing cricket for his native South Africa, he captained England at Rugby, assisted Middlesex in county cricket, and won blues at Oxford University for Rugby and boxing. As further proof of his versatility, Owen-Smith kept goal for the soccer team of St. Mary's hospital, of which he also became boxing champion and a star Rugby player.

Owen-Smith made ten appearances for England at Rugby and he played in five cricket tests against England. His maiden century in first class cricket was made in the Test at Leeds in 1929.

Although 39 years of age and having very little time for big cricket, Owen-Smith showed that he retains much of his ability as an aggressive batsman, spin bowler and fine fielder.

His busy medical practice in Cape Town restricts his cricket activities to an occasional Saturday afternoon club match. His game against the M. C. C. was only his second appearance in a big match since he returned home from England in 1937. But he is still an outstanding personality in the game and a player of unequal all-round ability. He was the only Western Province bowler who looked to be of real class.

RAE SCORES A CENTURY

West Indies 380 For 5

PATIALA, Nov. 4 (API)—The West Indies touring team, on the second day of their match against North Zone here today, occupied the wicket for the whole of the day, and at close of play had made 380 for five wickets.

The following are the scores:—

NORTH ZONES—(1st Innings)	**213**
WEST INDIES—(1st Innings)	
Carew lbw b Balbirchand	**43**
Rae b Om Prakash	**113**
Headley c Rajendranath b Balbirchand	**8**
Walcott lbw Balbirchand	**75**
Gomes st. Rajendranath b Balbirchand	**18**
Christiani not out	**53**
Weeks not out	**57**
Extras	**13**
Total (for 5 wickets)	**380**

Fall of wickets:—1/63, 2/87, 3/251, 4/253, 5/294.

SECOND DIVISION HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Both the Second Division Hockey League matches played at the BPHA. ground this evening resulted in convincing victories for the respective winners. In the first match Black's two goals and D'Lima's one helped the Mazagaon Docks to register a convincing 3-1 victory over the General Motors for whom Dias scored their only goal.

In the second match of the evening Bhimraj Sports Club beat the Firestones S. C. by 4 goals to one, More and Tambe scoring once each and Shankar twice for the winners while Lobo reduced the margin for the losers.

NO WORLD WAR IN NEAR FUTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

list Power", it might have "grave repercussions in India and the world".

Pandit Nehru said there must be "complete elimination of Colonialism and Imperialism there".

ORIENT ENTENTE

Pandit Nehru said the peoples of the Orient and their leaders must meet and know each other on their home grounds.

"I hope, the relations between the Middle East and South-East Asia will progress cordially, to enable us to confront the big tasks ahead", he added.

The Indian draft constitution which laid down an Independent Sovereign Indian Republic" does not exclude co-operation with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, he said.

The Arab League was holding a joint reception tonight for Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister. Both the Ministers are to return home tomorrow morning. King Farouk was receiving Pandit Nehru in Cairo later today.

Pandit Nehru was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha at the Gezirah Club in Cairo tonight.

The dinner was attended by the heads of the delegations to the Arab League Council now sitting in the Egyptian Capital.

Earlier in the evening, Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan shook hands and exchanged greetings in the presence of Arab League General Secretary Azzam Pasha at a big reception given in their honour by the Arab League at the Semiramis Hotel.

Despite the heavy official programme, Pandit Nehru covered 15 miles after lunch on a sightseeing tour. He visited the Sphinx and the Pyramids. Pandit Nehru appeared interested in the excavations nearby.

B.P.C.C. TO CELEBRATE NEHRU'S BIRTHDAY

Congress Nominee For City Bye-Election

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Patil this evening nominated Dr. U. B. Narayanrao as its official candidate to contest the bye-election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from Walkeshwar Ward to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

There were four other applications from Congressmen offering their candidatures to contest the election but the Committee rejected them.

It will be recalled that Mr. Nariman contested the last Municipal election on behalf of Congress from the Walkeshwar Ward and topped the poll.

There are 34,000 voters in the ward and the bye-election will take place on December 7. The last date for filing the nomination is November 15.

The B. P. C. C. also decided to celebrate the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India on November 14 and a sub-committee was appointed to chalk out a befitting programme for the celebration.

G.K.U. DEMANDS THREE MONTHS BONUS WITH D.A.

The Secretary Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) writes:—

Bonus equivalent to three months earnings including dearness allowance without imposing any condition on the workers was demanded by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) in its meeting held on 2nd November 1948.

It urged upon the Government to call a conference of the millowners and the real representative of the workers and settle this question in a satisfactory manner. Failing this it warned the Government and the millowners that the workers would be compelled to resist the profit-sharing and fight for the just demand of bonus.

The resolution passed in this connection declared that bonus was the first claim on the millowners as long as demand for living wage and full dearness allowance is not conceded. Referring to the huge profits piled up by the millowners during 1948 and particularly during the decontrol period, the resolution protested against delay in declaring the bonus made by the millowners who are attempting to bypass the demand of bonus by seeking shelter under the profit-sharing scheme of the Indian Government which gives nothing to the workers.

Another resolution demanded full dearness allowance for the workers and called for a united campaign to terminate the Award on D. A. and struggle for adequate D. A. giving full compensation for the rise in cost of living.

It was decided to hold annual meeting of the Union on 5th December, 1948.

Ayurvedic Medicines From Pakistan

DACCA, November 3. (A.P.I.): The Government of Pakistan, says a Press Note, have decided to allow free movement of Ayurvedic medicines and drugs from Pakistan. Such movement of Ayurvedic medicines and drugs from Pakistan to any other place, including the Indian Dominion, will henceforth be allowed on application to the Collector, Land Customs, or other officers authorised by him.

New Zealand And U. S. To Raise Legations To Embassies

WELLINGTON, November 4. (Reuter): The United States and New Zealand will raise their legations to the rank of Embassies, acting Premier Walter Nash announced here today.

First New Zealand Ambassador in Washington will be Sir Carl Berendsen, Minister there since July, 1934. Mr. Robertt M. Scotten, Minister in New Zealand since April, 1948, will be America's new Ambassador.

French Military Plane Missing

PARIS, November 4. (Reuter): A report from Saigon said today that a French military plane wih fifteen people on board was reported missing on a flight from France to Indo-China.

It was last heard of about 40 miles south-west of Pnom-Penh, Cambodia when an S.O.S. was picked up.

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of the chair to protect this right and privilege of the members. He had no doubt that the President would do so.

AMBEDKAR MOVES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

After further discussion on the procedure to be adopted Dr. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, moved the motion for the consideration of the Draft Constitution.

MAULANA HAZRAT MOHANI'S AMENDMENT

Maulana Hazrat Mohani, who followed Dr. Ambedkar, moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the Draft Constitution as the present House was not competent to pass the Constitution. He suggested that a new Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise and on non-communal lines should be set up to frame the constitution.

The present Assembly, he stated, was elected on a communal basis and in its earlier deliberations only one party—the Congress or the Nationalist Party—had taken part. Thus, the constitution passed by it would amount to imposing the will of one party on the rest of the people. The Maulana warned that if they tried to do so it would lead the country to disaster and ruin.

The House adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

'He Led Us From Slavery To Freedom'

CONSEMBLY TRIBUTE TO 'FATHER OF NATION'

Rajen Babu On Time Limit For Fresh Amendments To Draft Constitution

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (API): The Constituent Assembly of India began its session today to finalise and adopt the Draft Constitution of India. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President, took the chair.

There was a fair attendance of members and nine new representatives, mostly from the States presented their letters of credentials and took their seats. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, an old associate of Mahatma Gandhi, representing the Saurashtra Union, was warmly cheered, as he signed the register of members.

The Congress President-Elect, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who arrived a few minutes before the session began was the recepient of congratulations by a number of his friends on his recent success.

In Memory Of Mahatma

The proceedings began in a business-like manner.

The President referred to the death of Mahatma Gandhi and said that before the House took up the consideration of the agenda, they would like to pay their tribute and homage to the Father of the Nation "who lit the light, who lifted us up out of darkness, despondency and despair into the light of sunshine of hope and achievement and led us from slavery to freedom. May his spirit guide us". Mahatma Gandhi's life should be a torch to take the country further to its goal.

The House stood in silence for a minute in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

CONDOLENCE ON JINNAH'S DEATH

The President next referred to the death of Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah who, he said, by his grim determination and steadfast devotion was able to carve out Pakistan and whose passing away at this moment was an irreparable loss to all. He conveyed the grief of the House to their brothers across the frontier.

The House stood in silence as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Jinnah.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad also referred to the death of Mr. D. P. Khaitan and Mr. Gurung of Darjeeling, both of whome were members of the House.

VACANCIES FROM STATES

The Assembly then passed Shrimati Durgabai's motions seeking to incorporate into the rules of the Assembly the new procedure for filing up vacancies arising out of the death, resignation or otherwise of members from Indian States. The original rules were framed, Shrimati Durgabai explained, in accordance with the conclusion reached between the Negotiating Committees of the Princes Chamber and the Constituent Assembly. Many changes had taken place since then, which were of a far-reaching character. These questions were considered at a meeting of the President, the Ministers for States, the Rajpramukhs, the Premiers of the Unions of States and also the Premiers of the various provinces affected by these changes. The officials of the State Ministry and of the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly were present. Her motion, seeking to amend the existing rules, had merely incorporated the decisions reached at this conference.

The House passed Shrimati Durgabai's motion with a few verbal amendments suggested by Mr. H. V. Kamath.

NON-REPRESENTATION OF STATES

During the debate which preceded the passing of these motions, Mr. H. V. Kamath raised the question of non-representation of Hyderabad, Kashmir, Bhopal and the Patiala and East Punjab States Union in the deliberations of the Assembly. He did not see why these units should continue to be non-represented even in this "the last and most important session of the Constituent Assembly".

In regard to Kashmir, he could realise that there were difficulties. But in regard to Hyderabad with the happy development of events there, he was sure the House would welcome their colleagues from that State as soon as possible. The Ruler of Hyderabad should be called upon to elect or nominate in accordance with the provisions of the Assembly to direct Hyderabad's representatives to take their place in the Assembly. In regard to Bhopal, he would like to know what difficulties were standing in the way. He would urge that the Bhopal authorities should be called upon at once to send their members to the Assembly with the least possible delay. The position in Patiala and the East Punjab States Union was not clear. All sorts of things were being alleged against the administration and the ruler. But whatever it might be, he thought the Union should be called upon to send their representatives without delay.

Mr. Sidhwa, who had an amendment suggesting that the authority of the rulers to nominate certain members should be taken away, did not press his motion, as he understood that such an amendment would go against the agreement arrived at between the Chamber of Princes and the Negotiating Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

MAYURBHUNJ REPRESENTATION

Mr. Biswanath Das, by an amendment sought to move that the separate representation provided for Mayurbhunj State be negatived. He pointed out that it had been decided that Mayurbunj would merge into Orissa with the other 23 States in that province and stated that if the Constituent Assembly gave a separate status to Mayurbhunj it would give rise to trouble in the area.

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad explained that the decision that Mayurbhunj would merge into the province of Orissa had not yet been officially communicated to the Constituent Assembly by the States Ministry. When this was done, he had no doubt that the necesary amendment to the schedule could be made by the House without any difficulty. Mr. Biswanath Das did not press his amendment.

WHY ADDRESS RULERS?

Mr. Nagappa urged that in asking States or Unions of States to send their representatives to the Assembly, the present procedure of addressing the rulers should be done away with. The rulers of States since August 15, 1947 had really no powers. All power had been transferred to the people. There was no point therefore in asking a man who had no power to send representatives to the Assembly. The Speaker of the Legislatures in the States concerned or the Premiers or other elected representatives should be asked to send the representatives.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, explained that the rulers were merely addressed to get the representatives elected by the bodies who had the right to elect them. The ruler as such did not come in the way at all.

Mr. Nagappa: That is exactly my point. If the ruler is not concerned, then what is the use of asking a person who had no power to elect the members. Actual power is with the people.

President: The Government of India also does things in the name of the Governor-General.

WHEN BILL BECOMES ACT

The House also passed Srimati Durgabai's motion that "when a Bill referred to in Rule 38-A is passed by the Assembly, the President shall authenticate the same by affixing his signature thereto. When the Bill is so authenticated, it shall become an Act and shall be published in the "Gazette of India". The new rule dispensed with the Governor-General's assent and stated that when the President of the Assembly authenticated it, it would become an Act.

DRAFT AND REDRAFT

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad then explained to the House the procedure he proposed to follow in regard to the discussion on the draft Constitution. The Draft Constitution had been circulated to the members some 8 months ago and they had been asked to send in their suggestions and amendments.

As a result of this a large number of amendments had been received not only from the members but also from public bodies throughout the country. The Drafting Committee had considered these suggestions and made many amendments in the light of these suggestions.

The House had now before them not only the Draft Constitution originally circulated to them but also the redraft of a number of Articles therein, which the Drafting Committee had prepared in the light of these suggestions.

TWO MORE DAYS

He would take up each Article in the Constitution after the motion for consideration was passed, and the various amendments which had been received.

He also proposed to give two days more time to members to send in any new amendments. Thereafter he suggested that no more amendments would be ordinarily accepted, unless it was of such a nature that it became necessary to accept them. Ordinarily, therefore, he would ask the members to confine themselves to amendments of which they had already given notice. These ran into more than a thousand. In this manner, he hoped the time of the House would be economised without in any way affecting efficiency or checking free discussion of the Articles of the Draft Constitution.

TIME FOR FRESH AMENDMENTS

The President added that if the procedure he had suggested was acceptable to the House, he would fix 5 p.m. on Sunday next as the deadline for receiving fresh amendments.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad stated he had received notice of an amendment seeking postponement of the consideration of the Constitution until a new House based on adult franchise and non-communal lines had been elected. He did not know whether the House would be prepared to throw away all that it had been doing during the last two years, particularly in view of the fact that there was in the Draft Constitution an Article which suggested an easy method of making any amendments to it during the early years after it came into force. If there was any lacuna, it could easily be remedied. He thought, therefore it was, unnecessary to postpone considering the entire Constitution until the country had adult franchise. The difficulty would be in the first place to form an electorate under adult franchise for which the country had no law in existence. Adult franchise was being contemplated as yet only in the Draft Constitution and would come into force only after the draft had been adopted.

In discussing the Draft Constitution, the President added, he wished to give the members the fullest liberty for considering every Article of it. At the same time, however, he did not like that the House should take more time than was absolutely necessary by repeating arguments that had already been adduced. For this reason, the House should not reconsider any of the decisions which it had already taken. The principles which had been adopted by the House after long discussions had been embodied into the draft before them. He did not expect that the members would lightly throw away these decisions and insist upon reconsideration of these same decisions.

There might, of course, be cases where reconsideration might be necessary, but, ordinarily, the House should proceed on the basis that decisions which had already been taken should not be reconsidered.

CONSEMBLY TIME-TABLE

Considering these factors, he thought that after all the discussion would be limited scope as most of the amendments would be more or less of a drafting nature, because decisions on the principles involved had already been taken in respect of a majority of issues. There would of course be discussion of principle in regard to questions, which had not been decided by the House.

If the House proceeded on this basis, he thought it should be possible to complete consideration of the Draft Constitution by December 9, 1948, the second anniversary of the day on which the House started its work.

After this the House might adjourn for a few days to enable the Drafting Committee to incorporate into the final draft any changes the House might suggest during the discussion. The House could then reassemble after 10 or 15 days to finally accept the constitution.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

A number of members at this stage suggested that the question of the National Language should be taken up first as this had not been finally disposed of by the House.

Seth Govind Das reminded the President of his promise that the Constitution would be adopted in Hindi. Pt. Balkrishna Sharma suggested that before the House took up clause by clause consideration of the Draft Constitution it should decide on the national language and the script. If this was done, a Committee of the House could go on translating the final draft as it emerged from the discussions into the National Language chapter by chapter. The final draft could thus be adopted in Hindi in the Nagri script. Mr. Ghanashyam Das Gupta supported this suggestion.

The President, in an endeavour to curtail further discussion on the point, referred to a motion of which he had received notice, stating that a Committee of the House should be appointed for the purpose of preparing the translation and that the translation should be passed article by article in the House and that it should be treated as the original. He reminded the House that already translations of the Draft Constitution in three languages—Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani—had been got ready and circulated to members. As soon as the question of the National Language was decided, he would set up a Committee to take up that particular translation out of these three and see that it conformed to the original in English. Whatever one's sentiments might be in the matter, one had to recognise the fact that most of those who had been concerned with the Drafting of the Constitution could express themselves better in English than in Hindi.

The expressions which had been used had all histories of their own and they had been taken bodily from these constitutions which were in English. It could not, therefore, be helped and the draft had to be prepared in English. He did not think they had lost anything because of this. When any article was finally adopted in the House in the English language, he would see to it that a perfect translation of it was produced in the language which the Assembly accepted as the National language. He would urge the House not to anticipate the decision, which it might come to later on this point.

Referring to Mr. Sharma's suggestion that the question of language should be disposed of first, the President said it would be better to discuss the Fundamentals of the Constitution first in a claim atmosphere, before tempers got frayed on the language controversy.

PLEA FOR MORE TRANSLATIONS

Mr. Mazumdar stated the main point to be borne in mind was that the constitution should be understood by everyone concerned in the country irrespective of the National Language. He suggested that along with the 3 translations already prepared, a few more translations might be made in some of the other major languages of the country.

KUNZRU'S PLEA

Pt. Hridaya Nath Kunzru referred to the President's suggestion that he would fix Sunday next as the last date for receiving amendments to the Draft and that matters on which decisions had already been taken should not be reopened for elaborate discussion and recalled that time and again it had been stated that the members would have a better opportunity of expressing their opinions when the whole picture of the Constitution emerged. The House might have accepted certain conclusions a few months ago but after studying them as a whole and further reflection, it might feel that these conclusions required to be changed or modified. If a member felt like that, his right to do so should not be questioned.

The President said he desired that as far as possible the discussions should be canalised into proper channels.

Pt. Kunzru said he appreciated the President's wishes, but would not like any infringement on the rights of members to table amendments whenever they liked. Of course, the President's advice would carry great weight in this matter but no amendment should be ruled out automatically on the ground that it was not received by 5 p.m. on Sunday next. It was the aut

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What is not fully understood is not possessed.

—GOETHE

A WORD IN SEASON

Speaking at the U. N. General Assembly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave the assembled delegates the Indian angle on international affairs. Racial equality, abolition of colonial system, and the ceaseless pursuit of peace—these were the triple points of Pandit Jawaharlal's inspiring address. He called on the delegates to cast aside fear and be ready to assume risks in seeking peace rather than take the risk of plunging into anotner war. It was a timely speech which contained little that was irrelevant. It was a clarion call to the members of the United Nations to keep before them in all their discussions and disputations the detachment and world outlook which are so essential to correct solutions to the problems that afflict the world. The United Nations could succeed in its tasks just so long as it kept its idealism untarnished. It must have struck his audience that Pandit Jawaharlal, speaking as he did as the Prime Minister of India, spoke for a country which had suffered most from the failure of the U. N. And the fact that he did not in any way refer to India's grievances could not have failed to impress the delegates as a practical demonstration of the detached outlook which he had commended to them.

Coming as he did from the London Conference of Commonwealth Premiers, Pandit Jawaharlal's remarks gave some indication of what he must have stressed at that meeting. India's faith in the justice of Asian Nationalism and her abhorrence of the colonial system are intrinsic to her national policy and programme. Racial equality is an issue on which India's representatives cannot rest or compromise for a single moment. If Pandit Jawaharlal pressed these matters before the U. N. Assembly, he most certainly must have advocated them with equal ferver at London. Any association of nations with which India is linked, must lend its fullest strength to these ideals which, as Pandit Jawaharlal said, are essential to peace. India's emergence into the international world will mean nothing if every opportunity is not utilised to bring before the world the needs of Asia and of the subject peoples of the world and to draw attention to the shortcomings of the Big Powers which pursue policies of national aggrandisement.

A new vein, for world assemblies, was struck by Pandit Jawaharlal when he passed on from the political sphere to some of the more pressing problems of the world. He asked the delegates to cast aside all fear of war and to accept the fact that no war was coming on the world. The pursuit of a great idea, he truly observed, made even small men great. A man's effectiveness in life is determined by the cause he serves and the devotion he brings to that service. It is a thought which, for Indians, is made common by the abiding example of Gandhiji. Pandit Jawaharlal touched a common chord when he appealed to the U. N. delegates to rise equal to the great cause for which the United Nations stood. To a world organisation that has been fumbling in the morass of petty quarrels and political detail, Pandit Jawaharlal gave an inspiring lead. It was the helping hand which delegates have been long hoping for and it will, we hope, not have been held out in vain.

National Unity First

In his address at the special convocation of the Nagpur University Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel once again emphasised the supreme need for unity in the country in a determined fight against insidious tendencies towards provincialism and communalism. If only we refuse to be distracted by separatist forces, he said, we cannot only strengthen our own country but also assume the leadership of Asia. But, unfortunately, the falling off in the moral standards that he referred to as a consequence of the war is perceptible in India, too. Now that independence has been technically won, far too many persons are engaged in an unseemly scramble for the power that independence makes possible, forgetting that unless independence is stabilised and the nation as a whole is strengthened, the very power fought for may prove a mirage as it has often done in the history of India.

The Sardar naturally made special reference to the clamour for immediate redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, regardless of the repercussions of conflicting claims on the country as a whole. And because responsible ministers at the Centre like Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel realise the danger of aggressive provincialism and plead for the postponement of the question of new provinces for a few years till the difficulties confronting the whole country are got over, a number of non-Congress and anti-Congress elements are joining the clamour for the immediate formation of linguistic provinces. The Sardar has rightly called truce to this harmful propaganda and has suggested that those who still insist on immediate reconstitution of provinces may better talk things over in an amicable manner with those from whom they want to be separated. The idea deserves to be seriously considered.

Sardar Patel also made a pointed reference to the persistence of communalism in one form or other. He referred, for instance, to the feelings among some that the present Government of India was partial towards Muslim and was consequently prejudicing Hindu culture. But he explained that the Hindus in India were in such an overwhelming majority that no Government responsible to the people could afford to attempt the slightest injury to Hindu culture. All that the Government is aiming at is to treat all communities alike. Only those can quarrel with this policy who wish to harass the minorities. The fact seems to be that those who now lack public following seek it for the future by pampering the voters with communal prejudices. The trick may deceive some people for some time, but the masses will soon see through it most of them have already realised that their true friends are those who have a sound economic and social programme for all classes of people irrespective of caste or creed. Those who resort to communalist tactics should beware of communalism overtaking them like a boomerang in some unexpected form.

Valuable Statistics

Statistics are a thing which few people outside the ranks of professional statisticians like but which few who have any responsibility either to form an opinion or a policy regarding public affairs can do without. The inconvenience, not to say danger, of being without sufficient and reliable statistical information has been once again brought home to everybody in India by the Indian Food Minister's reported inability to square facts of food-supply with the available statistical information. Not only food and agricultural policy but almost all social policy has to proceed on ascertained facts and trends. For the Government of Bombay the supply of such information is organized through its bureau of economics and statistics. As yet the activities of this organization are limited mostly to compilation. This is not to say that they are less valuable on that account. For instance, a bulletin issued by the Government of Bombay (Bulletin of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Bombay, Vol. I No. 4) gives an interesting note on the size of agricultural holdings and extent of fragmentation in the province. Health conditions are analysed in another note which is equally well supported by statistically presented data. A census of handlooms and statistics relating to the administration of civil and criminal justice are other interesting features. Food and rationing, decontrol, prices, financial and stock-exchange movements, cotton, and trade appear in the miscellaneous section. Provided the basic collection of data is scientifically organized and the several series are regularly supplied these will render invaluable service to the student, the financier and the administrator. As a beginning in the proper direction the bulletin deserves warm welcome and we hope, in due course, both the economic and the statistical sides of the bureau will come to play an important part in enlightening public opinion and shaping official policy.

PERMITS TO AND FROM PAKISTAN

(By Lt.-Col. M. A. Koreishi)

I have never understood or appreciated the necessity for imposition of restrictions on travelling to and from Pakistan but the ensuing procedure, viz, issue of permits through special offices and officers, is certainly proving a very effective factor in provoking and perpetuating mutual hatred between the two Dominions. If that was underlying intention of whosoever thought of the idea, I must say he has succeeded admirably.

If there does exist an economic necessity for restriction of the influx of undesirable elements and unwanted refugees, surely there must be some easier means of doing so.

The Permit System, as in vague at present, is an intensely irritating measure which entails humiliation and frustration, besides loss of time and temper. My own son who was on a temporary family visit was made to stand in a long queue in the sun and met with crude and rough manners. I understand the retaliatory system in reverse is as obstructive and irksome.

I would earnestly beg of the authorities concerned in both Dominions to appoint a set of sane, rational and reasonable representatives to meet and discuss the question anew and thus do away with this petty, senseless and unnecessary calculated source of obnoxious alienation between people of one land, who were always and will always remain related to each other through centuries' old ties of deep affinity friendship, similarity of outlook, if not actually of blood.

If the country, unfortunately, has suffered violent severance, under high political pressure, there is no reason why the unfortunate and luckless people be made to suffer, too. Are we never to feel the exhilaration of free citizenship in a free country or expect simple happinesses unruffled by sorrow and pain?

We have taken the pains of sending a Goodwill Mission all the way to Ethiopia. How many of us know what and where is that country? Why not one to our own people just across?

Last Hope

Sir,—The whole world especially the world of Europe and America is tired of war, afraid of war, and looks in vain for peace. Here are a few remedies, applicable to all individuals as well as nations:—

(1) Be content with little. (man wants but little here on earth and not that little long); this will leave more for the poor.

(2) Don't seek too many comforts.

(3) Let a limit to your personal avarice or ambition: (say £10,000 or 5,000 in poor countries) this will leave scope for others to make money.

(4) Reduce your wants instead of trying to increase them.

(5) Don't believe in pomp and splendour and have no luxurious tastes (man is after all an animal and animals eat only grass; make man gives up other traits common with animals why should be treated with better food and even luxuries.

(6) Learn to practise love and kindness to all even if you have to sacrifice your own comforts (There is really no nobler method of living).

This sounds like asceticism but the world cannot be saved without a touch of asceticism in the present crisis. This the last and only hope. If individuals and nations practise this, the present leaders of these countries, who have created this situation will disappear and better men will take their place.—Yours, etc.

"LAST HOPE."

REJECT DOGMA OF LINGUISTIC NATIONALISM

A Reply To Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(By Mr. C. L. GHEEWALA)

In his published statement to the Linguistic Provinces Commission Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, like a gallant and chivalrous knight of the middle ages, has chosen "to refute the arguments of the adversaries of Prof. Gadgil" because the reply given by Prof. C. N. Vakil, Prof. M. L. Dantwalla and the present writer to Prof. Gadgil seems to have created "an impression that Prof. Gadgil's adversaries have carried the day". This explains why Dr. Ambedkar has devoted nearly 20 out of 40 pages of the statement to merely attacking the alleged adversaries. It may be observed that in doing so, he has thrown himself open to the charge of distortion, misstatements and attributing baseless motives. However, it is not the intention of the writer to deal with them at length because these are the familiar traits of the polemical writings of Dr. Ambedkar.

DEMOLISHING THE CASE

He criticises the views advanced by Prof. Dantwala and myself, in pages 31 to 37 of his statement and his criticism deserves to be refuted not because there is something intrinsically weighty or important in it, but because it emanates from a man like Dr. Ambedkar, who is not only known for his scholarship, but also because he occupies at the present juncture an important position in the National Cabinet. He observes on page 31 that "our arguments strike at the very root of the principle of linguistic provinces." We wonder what else Dr. Ambedkar's views do, except knocking the very bottom out of the case for linguistic provinces in the first part of his statement when he says: (i) "Linguistic Provinces will result in creating as many nations as there are groups with pride in their race, language and literature. They may develop the mentality of political insubordination, i.e., refusal to obey the majority or of staging walk-outs.... The development of such a mentality is not altogether discounted." (ii) "The creation of Linguistic Provinces would be fatal to the maintenance of the necessary administrative relations between the Centre and the Provinces." In view of this, he observes that (iii) "No one can contemplate such a situation with equanimity. It may lead to a break-up of India. Instead of remaining united, India may end in becoming Europe faced with the prospect of chaos and disorder. With a view to providing against such a contingency, he suggests by way of a solution that (iv) "The constitution should provide that the official language of every province shall be the same as the official language of the Central Government." It is on this condition that he is prepared to concede the demand for Linguistic Provinces! Does he not himself demolish the very 'raison d'etre' of Linguistic Provinces?

INHERENT DANGERS

We have precisely pointed out in our articles these very inherent dangers implicit in a concept of a narrow, parochial linguistic nationality manifesting itself in irredentist nationalist claims and annexationist ambitions. We have, therefore, pleaded that any absolute emphasis on the factor of language to the entire exclusion of all other relevant and material factors which should be taken into consideration while regrouping the provinces will lead to undesirable consequences (Refer Pp. 5-10 "Future of Bombay"—A Reply to Prof. D. R. Gadgil). That these fears were not imaginary but real, has been amply borne out by the virulent and menacing forms the propaganda for linguistic units has assumed. That the linguistic bond is no essential factor in the formation of a nationality and that by itself is no unifying factor has been shown by the subsequent developments in Mahavidarbha, claimed to be the bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, a Marathi-speaking region, asking to be established as included in the proposed province of United Maharashtra as its integral part! It is further relevant to note that the claims of Maharashtra, besides Bombay, over Konkan, as an integral part of Maharashtra and other contiguous territories, such as Thana District, Bansda, Dharampur, Dang, etc., have not only been seriously challenged but described as an expression of bid for power based on irredentism and linguistic imperialism. Having given rise to such acute and bitter controversies and generated thereby forces of particularist passions and frenzy, the exponents of the United Province of Maharashtra do not hesitate to use the language of threat which only reminds one of the days of Pakistan controversy. We may only quote a few. In regard to the plea for a separate unit of Bombay City and Suburbs it is stated: "If accepted, this argument (linguistic) will strike out at the very root of the peaceful formation and functioning of a Federation Union." (pp. 9). If Bombay is separated from Maharashtra, the City "will look across and face a sullen, impoverished and resentful countryside, which will refuse to co-operate with any settlement of the City's problem." (P. 26 "The Future of Bombay City" by Prof. D. R. Gadgil). And the latest from Prof. Gadgil is in regard to partition of Bombay! In event the separation of Bombay is insisted upon, the course of action forced on the Murathas is obvious. "If it is to be partition why not a partition of the Bombay City territory as well? At least the bulk of the Marathas in the City could then still remain joined with the State of Maharashtra." (Article "Bharat Jyoti" 17-10-48).

MULTI-NATIONAL STATES

Let us now turn to Dr. Ambedkar's criticism of our views. We have been accused of opportunism, but we do not propose to compare our record with that of the learned doctor. We may only state for his information that all responsible bodies from Gujerat have stated that the demand for reconstituting provinces on the linguistic basis is inopportune and not desirable at the present juncture and we have at no stage come out with a brief for the reconstitution of Gujerat on a linguistic basis.

However, let us examine his attack regarding the quotation of Lord Acton by Prof. Dantwalla. During the course of his attack having already distorted the whole controversy regarding Bombay and given it the communal complexion of Gujeratis v. Marathas—though the issue is between non-Maharashtrians and Maharashtrians—Dr. Ambedkar now seeks to twist the issue of multi-lingual areas into one of racial superiority between Gujeratis and Maharashtrians! Lord Acton has been the accepted exponent of mixed or multi-national States, whatever the basis on which the claim of nationality is sought to be founded, whether it be race, religion or language. We may only refer him to some of the outstanding works such as "National States and National Minorities" by C. A. Macartney; "National Self-Determination" by Cobban, "The Crisis of the National State" by Friedmann, and "International Politics" by Schuman, which may help him to appreciate our point of view. On the question of the validity of the multi-national state, in reply to Dr. Ambedkar, we would only quote Cobban. "The multi-national State must re-enter the political cannon from which, as Acton many years ago declared, it should never have been expelled.....The history of the recent past, as well as of the last century is far from teaching the necessary identity of the political State and the nation in any other sense. We find ourselves, indeed, forced to the conclusion that in most cases they cannot possibly be made to coincide. The suggestion that only autocratic States can be multi-national hardly allows for the experience of such states as Great Britain, Canada, Belgium and Switzerland....Much more might of course be said on the subject of the multi-national State, but our object here is only to register a protest against its condemnation as such and to insist that it must be accepted among the possible and legitimate forms of political organisation". (pp. 62-63 National Self-Determination).

REAL ISSUE

Referring to a quotation from Lord Acton by me he remarks that "the passage does not really help him". In the true fashion of his characteristic art of distortion, he refers to two nationalities, the Marathi-speaking and Gujerati-speaking, whereas in the article there is no reference whatsoever to Gujeratis in connection with this passage. We have only tried to point out the consequences likely to arise out of the attempts to make the boundaries of the State—Constituent Units—co-extensive with that of the nation, founded either on racial, religious or as in the present context, linguistic nationalism. Having himself pointed out the dangers of such parochial linguistic nationalism, I wonder, what point he seeks to make here! In Bombay the real issue is that Maharashtra by its untenable irredentist claims seeks to impose its linguistic administration on the vast majority of the population (nearly 60% consisting of Gujeratis, Parsis, Christians, Khojas, Memons, Muslims, Tamilians and Telugus and Sindhis) who have neither cultural nor linguistic affinity with Maharashtra. Let us quote Macartney on the issue who, by the way, quotes the same passage from Lord Acton in support of his views:

"In such a case, the rule of the majority exercised, most often, under the title of democracy, is a true tyranny. It is the worst which is the corruption of the best .....The lot of a member of a national minority is indeed a hard one .....He is by definition (in the present context the linguistic State of Maharashtra) a stranger to all those special hopes and ambitions, which went to the making of the community, in which his whole public life must be conducted....The more fully the members of the majority rejoice in the expression, through

(Continued on Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Kashmir University

The University of Jammu and Kashmir, inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Hussain on Tuesday, has long been over-due. Kashmir has a great heritage of ancient culture. Changing times have created new problems and a university might well have been started years ago for the study of the State's modern problems. However, as Dr. Zakir Hussain has remarked, the new university has now the advantage of being born in free Kashmir and will be better able to interpret correctly the cultural and intellectual implications of democracy. Sheikh Abdullah, the Premier of the State and his colleagues may be trusted to make democracy a great success in the State. But, as Dr. Hussain pointed out, the Premier needs more trained co-workers and the university will be a great help in training men for the various needs of a modern democratic State. We have every confidence that Indian scholars will give the new university all the help they can in developing it speedily.

Stop The Exodus

Reports of continued exodus of non-Muslims from East Bengal into India are certainly disquieting. It is reported that over a million and a half of Hindus have come over to India from East Bengal since the partition and that the exodus still continues at an average rate of 500 a day. We welcome the report that representatives of India and Pakistan will soon discuss this problem with a view to preventing the exodus. It is to the advantage of Pakistan itself to create conditions calculated to reassure its non-Muslim nationals. The problem needs to be tackled before it gets more serious. The beneficent propaganda that was carried on by Mahatma Gandhi in East Bengal deserves to be taken up by both Hindu and Muslim leaders.

Control Of Fish Prices

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Fisheries, Bombay, has announced that Government is considering a proposal to control the prices of fish. Fish is a valuable food and a most useful addition to rice where the supply of the cereals is inadequate. It is not, therefore, surprising to learn from Mr. Tapase that 60 per cent of the people in the provinces are fish eaters. Unfortunately, in many places the prices of fish are unduly high, and that is why the Government is considering the question of controlling its prices. But mere price-control will not solve the whole problem. Indeed, very low prices will not induce fishermen to ensure ample supply. What is necessary is that Government should provide to the fishermen the various facilities they need, particularly facilities in deep-sea fishing and in preserving fish. And these facilities should be provided at a large number of places along the sea-coast and the banks of rivers.

Presidential Surprise

Mr. Truman's success in the American presidential elections will come as a surprise to all those who have been in touch with the predictions of the American press. His rival, Mr. Dewey, has been a much publicised man who has had the unique advantage of the propaganda associated with an earlier presidential campaign. Rarely, we are told, has an American political party chosen for the presidential contest an individual who has been defeated in the same contest earlier. Mr. Truman was known to public life as the man whom Roosevelt chose for the Vice-Presidentship because of the conflicting claims of two more glamorous rivals. Coming to the Presidentship on the death of Roosevelt in his fourth term, Truman played a minor role. By contrast, his handling of affairs was pedestrian. Crowning error was his attempt to send Chief Justice Vinson to Moscow to talk with M. Stalin at a time when U.N. delegates at Paris were struggling hard with the problem of Berlin. When that was frustrated, it was thought that Mr. Truman had thrown away his chances of election. Newspapers anxious to find an explanation, have attributed the success to Mr. Dewey's "negative personality" or to Mr. Truman's one-man campaign or to Labour's detestation of the Republican Taft-Hartley Labour Code. None of these seems adequate explanation for one of the most astounding surprises of American politics. What is possible is that the American people, in their desire to avoid surprises in the coming years, have been prepared to accept the known Truman rather than the relatively unknown Dewey. In the declared results, we have seen not only the success of Mr. Truman but also the complete eclipse of Mr. Dewey. The latter has announced that having failed twice he would never again seek Presidency. It is hardly likely that the Republican Party will put Mr. Dewey for the presidentship after this second defeat. To be beaten by Mr. Roosevelt was another matter but the present failure needs much more than explaining and excusing.

Democratic Problems

The American election has no effect on foreign policy. For long America has followed a bipartisan foreign policy, and Mr. Dewey had even, according to one report, privately intimated this to the Kremlin. All that has been secured now is continuity of personnel dealing with foreign affairs. The main influence of Mr. Truman's election will be felt in domestic politics. Since Labour is reported to have voted Truman in, it may be expected that there will be modifications in the Taft-Hartley Law though conditions in America, as in all industrial countries, militate against its complete abolition. The solid support secured by Mr. Truman suggests something more substantial than Labour faith in the Democratic Party, and it will soon be known through the policies worked out by the Democratic President who has the support of both Houses where his party dominates. In any presidential election, it would be considered a great gain if the Legislature has the President's party as its majority. But in Mr Truman's case it remains to be seen whether the initiative he has now gained turns out beneficial to the U.S.A. or harmful. The eclipse of the Republicans has put the Democrats on trial. In the interests of world peace, it is desirable that the party in power survives the test before it.

Eradicating Sectional Prejudices

With a view to eradicating communal and other tension from the national life of the country the Government of India, through the Ministry of Education, has urged the universities to undertake serious studies in "the problem of group tension, whether religious, provincial, linguistic or racial". The universities are asked to organise such studies with the help of associations of highly qualified men, and Government hopes that in this way effective methods of removing sectional ill-will may be devised. We wholeheartedly support the idea though it may not be found precise enough by some universities to indicate suitable action. It is desirable for Government to convene a conference of the representatives of the universities and reputed scholars to discuss the subject and formulate more precise proposals for the consideration of the universities and other institutions interested in the subject. Universities may well consider the question of offering prizes for theses or any one or more aspects of the subject in question.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LIECESTER, (England) Nov. 1: (U.P.A.): Inflation hit British nudism today. The British Sunbathing Association disclosed at its annual conference that the annual membership fee will be doubled to 710 sillings. The delegates were fully clothed for the conference held in the Leicester Meeting Hall.

* * *

Commenting on his special address to the U. N. General Assembly Reuter's correspondent points out that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India today created United Nations history.

It is to be hoped now that the United Nations proves itself deserving of that history.

* * *

"It is important", India's Prime Minister told the General Assembly, "we should remember that the best of objectives may not be reached if our eyes are bloodshot and our minds are clouded with passion".

To many among the audience the reminder was irrelevant. In fact, they might have been wondering what primitive gibberish this man from the uncivilised world was talking.

* * *

The President, Dr. Herbert Evatt, said of the speech, "it has been a privilege for the Assembly to hear so great a man, so great a lover of peace, so eloquent a speaker not only for Asia but for the world."

Quite, quite. The compliment is true. But—er—do the "privileged" conscientiously remember all that Jawaharlal said?

* * *

Mr. Hector McNeil was also full of praise for Jawaharlal and said: "It was an arresting, stimulating speech which was particularly valuable because it reminded the Assembly that there is an Asian way of looking at world questions."

More correctly and relevantly, a "non-European" way.

By the way, may we hope that Mr. McNeil and Britain have been stimulated into realising what Jawaharlal said about colonialism?

* * *

LAHORE, November 3: The Premier of the West Punjab, Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan, today tendered the resignation of his Ministry to the Governor who asked the Premier to form another Ministry.

May we insist on adding—don't ask questions with "whys" and "hows" and "wherefores" etc—that the Governor made it sort of alibi-astically clear that he, the Governor, was doing so under orders from the (Acting) Governor-General?

* * *

Apropos of the U. S. election Surprise, we take our hat (borrowed, of course, from a colleague) off to the "pollsters" and "prophets" of the United State.

They have saved us from demoralisation and restored our faith in them as human beings.

* * *

Reporters, says one of the reports, got the impression that Governor Dewey was taking the defeat hard.

So are we. It is very hard—and very painful—work eating our hat, which we have had to do.

* * *

In his reply to Mr Dewey's message, the President says: "Your fine sportsmanship is deeply appreciated."

Even at the height of the electioneering war, we always held that both Truman and Dewey played Jews and Palestine equally well.

* * *

"All my efforts", Truman has promised, "will be devoted to the cause of peace."

But in a slightly different way, please. Just ever so slightly.

* * *

Senator MacGrath, the electioneering boss of the Democratic Party, paid tribute to American Labour, declaring the Labour vote was a big influence in the Democratic victory.

It was. We hope the "big influence" is not discarded later.

* * *

Dr. Beel, who has arrived in Java as the Dutch High Commissioner, "is expected", reports Batavia, "to work closely with a new Indonesian Interim Federal Government (!!!!) with a three-man all-Indonesia (!!) directorate in control.

Upon which (for the present) triumph of imperial statesmanship we congratulate all the Allies concerned.

OPEN AIR

The Sacred Barna, known in Bombay as the Wai Warna, is a very graceful tree which is often to be found growing in the vicinity of temples and tombs. At present the tree is leafless, or nearly so, and is covered with loose clusters of rather attractive greenish white flowers with long purple stamens. The round woody fruit, which appears after the flowers, is borne on a long stalk and contains a number of seeds. The tree often bears also large noobly wooden galls which are sometimes mistaken for fruits. These are caused by a gall fly which lays its eggs inside the tissues of the tree and whose larvae spend their lives inside the resulting gall. As the flowering season proceeds the new young leaves, a very delicate green in colour, make their appearance among the flowers. The leaves are trifoliate, that is, composed of three leaflets which grow from a long slender stalk. They are rather similar to the leaves of Coral Tree but may be distinguished from them both in size and colour for the leaves of the Coral are darker green and much larger and the leaflets are heart-shaped while those of the Barna are oval or lance-shaped.

SACRED BARNA

D. R.

'New Approach' In City Literacy Drive

PAID TEACHERS TO BE EMPLOYED IN NET-WORK OF 750 CLASSES

Nanda Appeals For Help From Public

THE BOMBAY CITY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE WILL INAUGURATE ITS NEW REVITALISED AND REINVIGORATED PLAN, TODAY, (FRIDAY) BY OPENING 750 NEW CLASSES ALL OVER BOMBAY.

A network of literacy classes will dot the city in an endless chain, commencing from the down-town southern extremity of Colaba and extending upto Mahim in the North.

This was disclosed at a press conference by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Chairman of the Committee, at the Bombay Secretariat, on Thursday afternoon.

Apart from reporters, prominent among those present at the conference were Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Dr. E. G. Saiyuddin, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Mrs. Kulsum Sayani, Miss Kapila Khandwalla, Prof. V. G. Rao and Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy, all of whom are actively interested in the scheme.

Mr. Nanda at the outset explained, that, to promote the cause, first and foremost, the sympathies of the Press and the public were needed.

He frankly confessed that much more had to be done to make the present scheme a success, if it was to establish a basis on which could depend the social and economic progress of the illiterate masses.

NEW APPROACH

After a careful study of the problem it had been decided to completely reorganise the scheme. The scheme as reorganised will be known as "the New Approach To The Ten-Year Plan".

Under the revised scheme there will be paid teachers to conduct literacy classes and a full-fledged administrative and supervisory machinery.

Hitherto the Committee depended mostly on the services of unpaid or nominally paid teachers.

Mr. Nanda said: "We expect to have 56,000 more literates at the end of this year as against 18,000 last year."

He made an appeal for donations from the public.

Mr. Nanda referred to the question of illiteracy among industrial workers and observed: "My idea is that in industry there should not be a single illiterate, within, a very short time."

Mr. Nanda further observed that today very large numbers of illiterates were to be found in industry. The ordinary mode of imparting literacy was not found to be so successful in the case of this type of illiterates Special methods had, therefore to be devised.

If industrial workers were educated, said Mr. Nanda, there could easily be a 15 to 20 per cent increase in efficiency.

MILLOWNERS CHANGE ATTITUDE

With this end in view, he approached the Millowners' Association suggesting that either they should run their own literacy classes for their employees or help the Committee in a substantial manner to run the classes opened by them. At one time the attitude of employers of industrial labour was couched in reply's "that education was not the responsibility of industry". Finally, however, wiser counsels had prevailed and the industrialists had now given an assurance that substantial aid would be given to the Committee in the industrial labour sphere.

A Committee had been set up for the purpose by the Millowners' Association.

Mr. Nanda expressed the hope that from year to year industry's share in this national welfare scheme would grow more and more.

Dr. Saiyadain addressing the press conference next endorsed what Mr. Nanda had said, from the point of view of a specialist in education.

Appeal For Funds

The following is an appeal issued by the Committee:—

For all the work which the Committee is carrying on funds are necessary. The Committee's expenses this year with the enforcement of the New Approach are expected to be about Rs 5,00,000. The main source of the Committee's income is the 50 per cent grant by the Government of Bombay. For the rest the Committee has always to depend on the generous-hearted citizens of Bombay. Already one appeal has been issued to the contributors of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund for allocating some percentage of their contributions to the cause of Adult Education in the city—a cause which was so dear to Mahatmaji. Another appeal has also been issued to the business community on the occasion of Diwali celebration and it is hoped that as usual with the philanthropic-minded public of Bombay a very generous response will be forthcoming to these appeals so as to enable the Committee to carry on its campaign vigorously, efficiently and quickly so as to make Bombay the first fully literate city in the whole of India within no distant future.

APPEAL TO THE PRESS

In this great task the hearty co-operation of the Press is quite essential. It has been the Committee's privilege in the past to receive that co-operation and it is earnestly hoped that the same will be spontaneously continued in the future so that the Press which is really a very important organ of Adult Education can rightly claim to have played its noble part in eradicating illiteracy from the bounds of the City of Bombay.

LITERACY WEEK

In order to keep the Adult Education Campaign before the public and to collect funds the Committee is arranging a Literacy Week every year. This year's Week is already in the offing, the dates fixed for celebrating it being from 29th November to 5th December 1948. It is hoped that like the preceeding years this year also full support will be received from the public of Bombay. A detailed programme for the Week is under preparation and will be issued in due course.

FLEXIBLE FEDERATION FOR INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

tion was workable and flexible, Dr. Ambedkar said: "It is strong enough to hold the country together both in peace time and in war time. Indeed, if I may say so, if things go wrong under the new Constitution, the reason will not be that we had a bad Constitution. What we will have to say is, that man was vile."

Dr. Ambedkar was warmly cheered and applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

The Drafting Committee, it will be recalled, was appointed by a resolution of the Constituent Assembly passed in August, 1947. It was charged with the duty of preparing a Constitution in accordance with the decisions of the Constituent Assembly on the reports by the various Committees appointed by it such as the Union Powers Committee, the Union Constitution Committee, the Provincial Constitution Committee, the Advisory Committee on Minorities, Tribal Areas, etc.

315 ARTICLES AND 8 SCHEDULES

The Draft Constitution contains 315 Articles and eight Schedules. It has been before the public for eight months now and sufficient opportunity has been afforded to all the interests to express their reactions to the provisions contained therein.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

Explaining the main features of the Draft Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar made the following points: The President of the Indian Union is not akin to the American President. What the Indian Draft Constitution proposes is the Parliamentary system of Government (British). Unlike the authority or jurisdiction of other Federal Parliaments, the authority of the Indian Parliament proposed in the draft will extend to 91 matters.

India will have a Federation and at the same time will have uniformity in all basic matters which are essential to maintain the unity of the country.

The means adopted by the Constitution are three:

A single Judiciary, uniformity in Fundamental Laws—civil and criminal—and a common All-India Civil Service to man important posts.

CALL TO STATES

The Centre is to be strong. There is to be Parliamentary Democracy.

With reference to the States Dr. Ambedkar appealed to such of these States as remained to fall in line with the Indian Provinces and to become full units of the Indian Union on the same terms as the Indian Provinces. "They will" he said "thereby give the Indian Union the strength it needs. They will save themselves the bother of starting their own Constituent Assemblies and drafting their own separate Constitution and they will lose nothing that is of value to them."

Dr. Ambedkar expressed the hope that before the present draft was passed "we shall be able to wipe off the differences between the Provinces and the Indian States."

NOT THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

Referring to the constitutional position of the American President and the president of the Indian Republic envisaged in the Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar said that the Draft Constitution did not recognise the doctrine whereby the President and his Secretaries in the U. S. A. could not be members of Congress. The Ministers under the Indian Union were members of Parliament and had the same rights as other members of Parliament.

Dr. Ambedkar explained that a Democratic Executive must satisfy two conditions, firstly, it must be a Stable Executive and secondly it must be a Responsible Executive. It was not possible to ensure a system which could ensure both in equal degree. The daily assessment of responsibility was not available under the American system, which was far more effective than "the periodic assessment" and far more necessary in a country like India. The Draft Constitution in recommending the Parliamentary system of Executive had preferred more responsibility to more stability.

FEDERAL—NOT UNITARY

Speaking on the "form of the Constitution", Dr. Ambedkar said that the Draft Constitution was a Federal Constitution and not a unitary one. The two essential characteristics of a Unitary Constitution were: The supremacy of the Central polity and the absence of subsidiary sovereign polities. On the other hand, a Federal Constitution was marked by the existence of a Central polity and subsidiary polities side by side and by each being sovereign in the field assigned to it. In other words, Federation meant the establishment of a dual polity consisting of the Union and the States, which had a nearer likeness of the American polity. Under the American Constitution the Federal Government was not a mere 'League of States" nor were the States administrative units or agencies of the Federal Government. In the same way the Indian Union proposed in the Draft Constitution was not a "League of States."

MAIN POINT OF DIFFERENCE

The main point of difference, however, between the American Federation and the Indian Federation was in regard to citizenship. In the U.S.A. the dual polity was followed by dual citizenship even though this was assuaged by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibited the States from taking away the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

NO DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Dr. Ambedkar explained that in certain political matters, including the right to vote and to hold public office, the States in U.S.A. might discriminate in favour of their own citizenship. But the proposed Indian Constitution is a dual policy with a single citizenship. There is only one citizenship for the whole of India", Dr. Ambedkar said, and added: "It is Indian Citizenship. There is no State Citizenship. Every Indian has the same rights of citizenship no matter in what State he resides."

FEDERAL PLUS UNITARY

Dr. Ambedkar went on to explain that the Draft Constitution could be both Unitary as well as Federal according to the requirements of time and circumstances. In normal times, it was framed to work as a Federal system. But in times of war, it was so designed as to make it work as though it was a Unitary System. Once the President issued a Proclamation, which he was authorised to do under the provisions of Article 275, the whole scene became transformed and the State became Unitary. The Union could claim, if it required the power to Legislate upon any subject although it might be in the State list the power to give directions to the State as to how they should exercise their Executive authority in matters which were within their charge and the power to vest authority for any purpose in any officer.

Such a power of converting itself into a Unitary State on other Federation possessed, Dr. Ambedkar added.

ADVANCE OVER AUSTRALIA

Dr. Ambedkar contended that the proposed Indian Federation would not suffer from the faults of rigidity of legalism. Its distinguishing feature was that it was a Flexible Federation. In assuaging the rigour of rigidity and legalism, the Draft Constitution followed the Australian plan on a far more extensive scale than had been done in Australia. Like the Australian Constitution it had a long List of Subjects for Concurrent Powers of Legislation. The biggest advance made by the Draft Constitution over the Australian Constitution was in the matter of exclusive powers of legislation vested in Parliament.

While the exclusive authority of the Australian Parliament to legislate extended only to about three matters, the authority of the Indian Parliament as proposed in the Draft would extend to 91 matters.

In this way the draft had secured the greatest possible elasticity in its Federalism.

ONLY NEW THINGS IN IT

Referring to the criticism that there was nothing new in the draft and that about half of it had been copied out of the Government of India Act of 1935 and the rest of it had been borrowed from the Constitutions of other countries, Dr. Ambedkar asked whether there could be anything new in a constitution framed at this hour in the history of the world. More than one hundred years had rolled over when the first constitution was drafted. It had been followed by many countries reducing their constitutions to writing. What the scope of a constitution should be had been settled long ago. The fundamentals of a constitution were also well recognised. Given these facts, all constitutions in their main provisions must look similar. The only new things, if there could be any, in a constitution framed so late in the day were the variations made to remove the faults and to accommodate it to the needs of the country.

DETAILS OF ADMINISTRATION

Nobody held any patent rights in the fundamental ideas of a constitution. Dr. Ambedkar was sorry about was that the provisions taken from the Government of India Act, 1935, related mostly to details of administration. He agreed that administrative details should have no place in the constitution and wished very much that the drafting committee could see its way to avoid their inclusion in the Constitution but nonetheless he recognised the justification for their inclusion. The form of administration had a close connection with the form of the constitution. There was also the possibility of perverting the constitution. It was only where people were saturated with constitutional morality that one could take the risk of omitting from the constitution details of administration and leaving it to the Legislature to prescribe them. The question was: Could we presume such a diffusion of the constitutional morality? That morality was not a natural sentiment but had to be cultivated.

"We must realise", Dr. Ambedkar said, "that our people have yet to learn it. Democracy in India is only a top dressing on the Indian soil, which is essentially undemocratic. In these circumstances, it is wiser not to trust the Legislatures to prescribe forms of administration. This is the justification for incorporating them in the Constitution".

WHY PANCHAYATS WERE DISCARDED

Referring to another criticism against the draft that no part of it represented the ancient policy of India and that it should have been drafted on the ancient Hindu model built upon Village Panchayats and District Panchayats, Dr. Ambedkar said the part of the villages in the destiny of the country had been well described by Metcalfe who had said:

"Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down. Revolution succeeds to revolution. Hindu, Pathan, Moghul, Mahratha, Sikh, English, all are masters in turn but the village communities remain the same. In times of trouble they arm and fortify themselves. A hostile army passes through the country. The village communities collect their cattle within their walls, and let the enemy pass unprovoked".

Such was the part, Dr. Ambedkar argued, which the village communities had played in the history of their country. "Knowing this", he asked, "what pride can one feel in them. That they have survived through all vicissitudes may be a fact.

But mere survival has no value. The question is on what plane they have survived. Surely on a low selfish level. I hold that these village Republics have been the ruination of India. I am, therefore, surprised that those who condemn provincialism and communalism should come forward as champions of the village.

What is th village but a stink of localism and a den of ignorance, narrow-mindedness and communalism? I am glad that the Draft Constitution has discarded the village and adopted the individual as its unit".

SAFEGUARDS FOR MINORITIES

On the criticism of the provision of safeguard for minorities, Dr. Ambedkar said that the Drafting Committee had no responsibility in the matter. It followed in this respect the decisions of the Constituent Assembly.

Speaking for himself, Dr. Ambedkar had no doubt that the Constituent Assembly had done wisely in providing safeguards for minorities. He asserted that in this country both the minorities and the majorities had followed a wrong path.

It was wrong for the majority to deny the existence of minorities and it was equally wrong for the minorities to perpetuate themselves.

A solution must be found which would serve a double purpose. The solution proposed by the Constituent Assembly was to be welcomed, because it was a solution which served that two-fold purpose. To the diehard, who had developed a kind of fanaticism against minority protection, he would like to say two things. One was that the minorities were an explosive force which, if it erupted, could blow up the whole State. The history of Europe bore ample and appalling testimony to this fact. The other was that minorities in India had agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority. They had loyally accepted the rule of the majority. It was for the majority to realise its duty not to discriminate against the minorities.

WHEN MINORITIES WILL CEASE TO EXIST

Whether minorities will continue or will vanish, Dr. Ambedkar said, must depend upon this habit of the majority. The moment the majority loses the habit of discriminating against the minority, the minorities can have no ground to exist. They will vanish. But that depends entirely upon the attitude of the majority".

Dealing with the criticism of Article 13 of the Draft, defending Fundamental Rights—that it was riddled with so many exceptions—Dr. Ambedkar explained that what the Draft had done was that instead of formulating Fundamental Rights in absolute terms and depending upon our Supreme Court to come to the rescue of Parliament by inventing the doctrine of police power, it permitted the State directly to impose limitations upon those rights.

NOVEL FEATURE

In the Draft Constitution the Fundamental Rights were followed by what were called 'Directive Principles'. It was a novel feature in a constitution framed for Parliamentary Democracy. The only other constitution which embodied such principles was that of the Irish Free State.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

The Directive Principles were like the Instrument of Instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the Colonies and to those of India by the British Government under the 1935 Act. Under the Draft Constitution, it was proposed to issue such Instruments to the President and to the Governors. The only difference was that they were instructions to the Legislature and the Executive. Such a thing was to be welcomed. Wherever there was a grant of power in general terms for peace, order and good Government, it was necessary that it should be accompanied by Instructions regulating its exercise.

The inclusion of such instructions in a constitution became justifiable for another reason. "The draft constitution as framed", he said, "only provided a machinery for the Government of the country. It is not a contrivance to install any particular party in power as has been done in some countries. Who should be in power is left to be determined by the people, as it must be. Whoever captures power will have to respect these Instruments of Instructions which are called Directive Principles. He cannot ignore them. He may not have to answer for their breach in a Court of Law. But, he will certainly have to answer for them before the electorate at election time. What great value these Directive Principles possess will be realised better when the forces of right contrive to capture power.

On the controversy that the Centre was too strong or it ought to be stronger, Dr. Ambedkar said that the draft had struck a balance. However much they might deny powers to the Centre it was difficult to prevent the Centre from becoming strong. Conditions in the modern world were such that centralisation of powers was inevitable. At the same time they must resist the tendency to make it stronger. It should not chew more than it could digest. Its strength should be commensurate with its weight.

MOST RETROGRADE AND HARMFUL

Referring to the differences in the constitutional relations between the Centre and the Provinces and as bteween the Centre and the Indian States, Dr. Ambedkar said this was unfortunate. The Indian States were not bound to accept the whole list of subjects included in the Union List but only those which came under defence, foreign affairs and communications. They were not bound to accept those included in the Concurrent List. They were free to create their own Constituent Assemblies and to frame their own constitutions. All this of course, was very unfortunate and quite indefensible. This disparity might even prove dangerous to the efficiency of the State. For, power was no power if it could not be exercised in all cases and in all places. In a situation such as might be created by war, such limitations on the exercise of vital powers in some areas might bring the whole life of the State in complete jeopardy.

What was worse was that the Indian States under the Draft Constitution were permitted to maintain their own armies. He regarded this as a most retrograde and harmful provision, which might lead to the breakup of the unity of India and overthrow of the Central Government.

The Drafting Committee was not happy over this matter. They wished very much that there was no uniformity between the Provinces and the Indian States in their constitutional relationship with the Centre. Unfortunately they could do nothing to improve matters. They were bound by the decisions of the Constituent Assembly and the Assembly in its turn was bound by the agreement arrived at between the two Negotiating Committees.

EXAMPLE OF GERMAN EMPIRE

In conclusion Dr. Ambedkar replied cited the example of the German Empire. In 1870 it was a composit State consisting of 25 units of which 22 were monarchical and 3 were Republican City States. This distinction disappeared in course of time and Germany became one land with one people living under one constitution. The process of the amalgamation of the Indian States was going to be much quicker than it had been in Germany. On August 15, 1947, there were 600 Indian States. Today by the integration of the Indian States with Indian Provinces or merger among themselves or by the Centre having taken some of them as centrally administrated areas, there remained some 30 or 30 States as Viable States. This was a rapid action. "I appeal to those States", Dr. Ambedkar said, "that remain to fall in line with the Indian Provinces and to become full units of the Indian Union on the same terms as the Indian Provinces. They will thereby give the Indian Union strength it needs. They will save themselves the bother of starting their own Constituent Assemblies and drafting their own separate constitutions and they will lose nothing that is of value to them.

"I feel hopeful that my appeal will not go in vain and that before the Constitution is passed, we shall be able to wipe off the differences between the Provinces and the Indian States".

In conclusion Dr. Ambedkar replied to criticism of the provisions relating to amendment of the Constitution. Unlike the American and Australian Constitutions, the present draft had eliminated the elaborate and difficult procedures laid for amending the constitution.

Except in regard to two specific matters where the ratification of the State Legislature was required, all other articles of the Constitution could be amended by Parliament with two-third majority in each House.

NO AXE TO GRIND

Dr. Ambedkar explained the difference between the present Constituent Assembly and the future Parliament. The Constituent Assembly in making a constitution had no partisan motive. Beyond securing a good and workable Constitution, it had no axe to grind. Parliament would have an axe to grind, while the Constituent Assembly had none. That explained why the Constituent Assembly though elected on limited franchise could be trusted to pass the constitution by simple majority and why the Parliament, though elected on adult suffrage, could not be trusted with power to amend it by the same means.

"DON'T AGITATE FOR TOTAL ELIMINATION OF RULERS"

Sardar Patel's Call To People: C. P. States Advisory Board Inaugurated

NAGPUR, Nov. 4. (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting Prime Minister of India, today inaugurated the Provincial States Advisory Board, set up by the C. P. Government to advise it on matters relating to the territory comprising the 14 Chattisgarh States, which are now part and parcel of the province.

BOARD MEMBERS

The Board consists of 16 popular members, with the Premier, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, as its chairman. There are six nominees of Rulers of the States on the Board. It will be a purely advisory body and will deal with questions of policy and schemes of development involving large expenditure and the annual budget estimates of all the 14 integrated States in Chattisgarh division. It will meet twice a year.

On behalf of the elected members of the Board the Chairman of the Janapada Sabhas, an address of welcome was presented to Sardar Patel. Mr. Sunderlal, Chairman of the Baster State Janapada Sabha, presented a beautiful silver casket to Sardar Patel on behalf of the people of these 14 States and the State of Makrai, in Hoshangabad district, all of which have merged in the province.

Sardar Patel, in the course of his speech warmly comended the noble example of the Orissa and Chattisgarh States rulers in joining the Indian Union and said it was their lead that has been followed by the States in others parts of India. In answer to that patriotic call, the rulers of more than five hundred other States had realised their duty and, prompted by their love of the motherland, had joined the Indian Union without any pressure from any one. The rulers of those States, therefore, had preferred voluntarily to make sacrifices in the cause of India's unity and to make India a powerful nation. The Sardar appreciated this spirit of the rulers and called on the peoples in the States not to agitte for the total elimination of the princely order.

Sardar Patel incidentally reviewed the work the States Ministry had done and explained how the activities of the political department had led them to undertake the urgent task of States integration and unification.

The Premier, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, in requesting Sardar Patel to inaugurate the Board explained the constitution and functions of that body and announced that the provincial government had decided to undertake legislation for the benefit of peasants in the territory of the States. The Board would be consulted on this matter before the legislation was brought into operation. The object of the government was to bring the peasants of the States territory on a par with the cultivators of Central Provinces in regard to tenancy rights. The government had also launched an education expansion plan in that area. The Premier, concluding, expressed deep gratitude to Sardar Patel, on behalf of the people for agreeing to inaugurate the Board.

NEW DEAL FOR NIZAM'S CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

HYDERABAD, (DN.) Nov. 4 (API.) A number of senior officials of the Nizam's Customs Department whose claims for promotion had been overlooked during the Laikali regime have on appeal been restored to the posts to which they were entitled.

An Assistant Commissioner who had been reverted to the post of an inspector has been restored to his post, and a Senior Deputy Commissioner of customs who had been compelled to retire before his time "to make way for promotion of a Junior Deputy Commissioner" has been recalled and promoted to the post he was originally entitled to hold.

Three other customs officials who had been promoted over the heads of senior men have, it is learnt, relinquished their appointments.

ISTANBUL, Nov. 4, (Reuter): Turkey brought import trade with Britain to a standstill yesterday by suspending the issue of licenses for imports from the sterling area. The measure followed the fall of her sterling balances in Britain to under £2,000,000.

Truman's Triumph Consolidated

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Reuter)—President Harry S. Truman, who spent the night quietly at his Missouri home town of Independence, today consolidated triumph over Governor Thomas E. Dewey as the latest returns rolled in from the closest presidential election in 32 years.

Returns at 5 p.m. G.M.T. (22-30 hours I.S.T.) gave the President 22,288,519 popular votes to 20,425,035 for his Republican rival.

These figures were based on returns from 122,861 of the nation's 135,364 voting districts.

Mr. Henry Wallace third party candidate had then 1,030,888 votes and "dixiecrat" J. Strom Thurmond 387,616 votes.

Meanwhile, hundreds of telegrams of congratulations from home and abroad poured into the Truman headquarters today.

World reaction varied from yestern relief that the administration remained in the hands that sponsored the Marshal Plan to Eastern Europe's comperative indifference.

FORGING NEW BONDS OF GOODWILL

Mr. S. K. Basu's Assurance

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3 (UPI).—"It will be my earnest endeavour to strengthen the existing bonds of vital common interest between the two States and to create new bonds of goodwill and understanding", observed Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, the Deputy High Commissioner-designate for India in Eastern Pakistan, in course of an interview to the "United Press of India" today.

He went on to say, "the care, protection and equality of treatment of the minority, which is one of the primary concerns of a civilised State, has been the subject of Inter-Dominion Agreement. In all steps to secure that end and in all efforts to create such conditions as would prevent mass exodus from East Bengal or would facilitate the return of those who have already evacuated, it will be my privilege to offer full co-operation to the authorities in Eastern Pakistan."

Mr. Basu concluded: "I have many friends and former colleagues in Pakistan, some of them at the helm of affairs and several others in prominent positions in life. I am looking forward to the period of joint endeavour in bringing about an atmosphere to foster and develop amity and concord."

Mr. Basu will leave for Delhi by the end of this week and after his return from Delhi he will proceed to Dacca.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, in course of a congratulatory telegram to Mr. Basu, says:

"Hearty welcome. Best wishes for successfully facing the difficult tasks ahead. Looking forward to closest co-operation."

PATIALA, Nov. 4, (A. P. I.): The District and Sessions Judge, Kalsia, arrested a clerk in the police office while the latter was accepting bribe from a person. The bribe was offered for a Crown witness in a case. Summons and bailable warrants were issued against him by the Court for his appearance in Court. Both were served upon him at the same time, but the clerk, it is alleged, extracted money from him before releasing him on bail.

REJECT DOGMA OF LINGUISTIC NATIONALISM

(Continued from Page 6)

the State of their national personality the more bitterly he must feel his exclusion". (P. 17 C. A. Macartney, "National States and National Minorities")

The above views are based on the bitter inter-war experience of the attempts to create nation-States in Europe and the consequent problem of irredentism in terms of creation of national minorities which constituted 'an abiding source of international unrest'. Do we want to repeat the European scene all over again, despite our recent painful experience of partition in our own country with all its sufferings, friction and the bitter memories left behind?

OUT-MODED ANACHRONISM

It is, indeed, true that the Congress did commit itself to Linguistic Provinces some two decades before, but are we so irrevocably committed to this as not to be able to review and re-examine the whole issue in the light of the whole historical experience and the recent happenings in our own country? Dr. Ambedkar tells us "This cry against Linguistic Provinces is too late". Let him know that we are living in a dynamic world and if we do not care to learn from history and adjust ourselves to the demands of the new situation, it would be nothing short of bankruptcy of vision and statemanship. It is, therefore, we have maintained that in the contemporary world, the demand for linguistic provinces is an outmoded anachronism. We have faith and hope and believe with Sjt. P Kodanda Rao, that "in, so far as there is yet room for reason to prevail, the case "against" linguistic provinces is much stronger than the one for it".

To anyone who examines the question dispassionately, it would be at once clear as has been pointed out so lucidly by the same writer that (i) politically, linguistic provinces fail to solve the problem of democracy. As against this Switzerland and Belgium provide examples of multi-lingual efficient democracies, (ii) that economic development does not run on the lines of community of language and "if economic considerations should determine administrative units, there is much to be said for the creation of economic provinces like the Godavari Valley Province, the Cauvery Valley Province etc., for today the development of river valleys on the lines of the "Tennessee River Valley" has been hampered by the rivers passing through several administrative units" and (iii) that there is, however, no correlation between cultures and administrative units and as such "administrative units must be formed on administrative lines, and cultural organisation on cultural basis".

HOW TO TACKLE PROBLEM

It is because of such considerations that we put forward our considered view that "if any regrouping of the Constituent Units of the Federal Union is to be undertaken, the same should be carried out on rational lines involving political, economic and administrative considerations and no absolute emphasis should be placed on the linguistic principle". If there is any unanimity of opinion today, it is in respect of urging the imperative necessity of dissociating questions of nationality from questions of politics "which are in their nature distinct and ought to remain so in practice". The real and effective solution of the problem, if we have to escape the inherent conflicts and frictions, lies in the rejection of the dogma of linguistic nationalism. It means the regrouping of provinces of the constituent units of the Federal Union on a more scientific and rational basis. This, however, does not imply that regional languages and cultures should not be allowed to develop. On the contrary, it recognises the freedom of all regional communities to develop their literature, art and cultural traditions, if that, and not the disruptionist bid for power-politics is the real 'raison d'etre' behind the demand for linguistic provinces.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3, (U. P. I.): The Indian food delegation which is shortly proceeding to Australia to negotiate an Indo-Australia wheat agreement, would endeavour to secure maximum available surplus from that country. It is emphasised that the landed cost of Australian wheat is lower than that of American wheat.

FRENCH VISA FOR DR. DADOO

PARIS, Nov. 4 (Reuter): The Indian delegation to the United Nations is "doing everything in its power" to secure a French visa for Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, South African Indian Congress leader, so that he can come to Paris, Indian delegation sources told Reuter tonight.

Stop Press

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE

PARIS, Nov. 4 (Reuter): The Security Council tonight adopted a resolution calling on the Egyptians and Israeli authorities to restore the truce in the Negev area of Southern Palestine.

Truman's Victory Astounds World

TRIUMPH PROVES FAITH IN ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

It Does Not Make Two Pence Difference Who Got In, Says G. B. S.

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPA): President Truman's victory electrified Europe today.

Stunned officials readjusted their political and economic opinions in view of the Democratic sweep regarded almost universally as an American trend away from the Right.

Although only a few commented officially, privately a vast majority expressed pleasure. In the main, they considered the outcome as staunch American support for a bipartisan foreign policy.

WORLD ASTOUNDED

President Truman, the man who wasn't given a chance, astounded the nation and the world today by winning a full four-year term in the White house, cables Lyle C. Wilson, UPA Staff Correspondent.

His triumph over Thomas Dewey, conceded by the New York Governor just before noon, was the biggest upset in American history.

Democrats will have majorities in both House and the Senate.

Three hours after admitting defeat, Dewey said that having tried twice for White House and failed he never again would seek presidency.

In this closest presidential election in 32 years, Truman was supposed to be defeated from the start. That's what experts and all professional pollitakers said. But the President seized the lead when the first returns from yesterday's national polling started rolling in. He never yielded it, in fact, was improving his margin when Dewey conceded his defeat.

POPULAR VOTE

NEW YORK, Nov 4 (Reuter): Latest returns for American Presidential elections showed the popular vote as:

Truman—21,503,356
Dewey—19,877,162.
Wallace—998,847.
Thurmond—896,846.
Total—43,296,211.

The election of Mr. Harry S. Truman to the Presidency is expected to speed up the negotiation of a North Atlantic military alliance between the United States, Canada and the Western European Union. Talks held up by the election are expected to be resumed soon.

The substantial Democrat majorities, which it now appears he will have in the new Congress, should also assist him in obtaining speedy Senate approval and State Department experts are expected to have proposals for the alliance ready for congressional consideration early next year.

His majorities will also ease his task of obtaining funds from Congress for the alliance and for Marshall Aid.

Representative John Taber, Republican Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee who held up Marshall funds earlier this year, has been re-elected as a Republican in the new Democrat controlled Congress but he will no longer be able to exercise his powerful delaying influence of Committee Chairman.

CRYSTAL CLEAR DEMONSTRATION

The "New York Post" said President Truman's victory was "a crystal clear demonstration that the people will not tolerate a retreat from the domestic reforms instituted by Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Outside the field of politics President Truman's victory dealt a severe blow to a new multi-million dollar industry in the United States the organisers of public opinions. These almost unanimously predicted his defeat.

These polling institutions, employing thousands of investigators, collators and analysts, asked scientifically chosen sample sections of the voting population for whom they were going to vote.

They are also paid millions of dollars by advertising firms to test public reaction.

It is considered probable that there will be less talk now of the federation of the Western Nations into a United States of Europe, a concept upon which Governor Dewey was very keen.

President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall do not appear to have placed the same emphasis on Aid to China in recent statements as the defeated Governor Dewey. Communist victories there and the weakening position of Chiang Kai-Shek's Government have however caused deep concern among officials of the present administration.

Events themselves are emphasising that phase of the Truman doctrine of assisting threatened nations to resist Communist aggression, although there has been little concrete suggestion as to what the United States can do.

FORMATION OF NEW CABINET

Mr. Truman's major task now is the formation of a new cabinet. The most important change is generally expected to be in the post of Secretary of State, for long before the election Mr. George Marshall was reported to have said he wished to retire to his Virginia home at the end of 1948. Mr. Robert Lovett, Under-Secretary of State, also wishes to return to private business at the same time and Mr. James Forrestal, Secretary of Defence, is believed to be preparing to leave Washington too.

Mr. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organisations, in a telegram to Mr. Truman, asserted that the President's victory was "clearly and unalterably based on the principles of the new deal" and on the "mighty" role labour played in that victory.

Repercussions of the Truman victory on other aspects of American foreign policy, as seen from London, may be summarised as follows.

CHINA: Thomas Dewey's recent statement on his intention to revise policy towards active aid for the Chinese Government, coinciding with the military successes of the Chinese Communists in Manchuria, opened up the prospect of a major shift in the concentration of American Anti-Communist aid abroad from Europe to the Far East.

Although Washington will certainly have now to face a new situation in China, the continued presence of Mr. Marshall, whose mission in China resulted in the limitation of American support for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, as Secretary of State is expected here to mean much less sudden reversal of American policy.

GERMANY: The expectation of a Republican victory here was expected to result in the removal of General Lucius Clay as American Military Governor. This move which its inevitable repercussions on the situation in Berlin, now seems unlikely and the present policy of continuing the airlift and supporting the democratic forces within the German administration will be presumably maintained without major changes.

PALESTINE: Mr. Dewey's dependence on New York for victory would, observers consider have bound him to take an increasingly pro-Jewish attitude towards the Palestine question in the event of his election as President. As it is Mr Truman will be in a better position both inside and outside the United Nations to base United States policy on the strict merits of the situation as it develops.

SPAIN: A Republican administration, it is considered, would have been more likely than the present Democrat One, to move towards open recognition of Franco Spain as a potential partner of the Western Powers.

ANXIETY RELIEVED

BRITAIN: In spite of declarations of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries made by Republican spokesmen during the pre-election period, there is a strong body of opinion in this country, especially among supporters of the Labour Government, which feared that a Republican administration would inevitably mean increased pressure on Britain and other Marshall Plan countries in the economic field.

The chances of a Democrat administration being able successfully to reconcile its co-operation with other Western Powers to the varied political and economic systems in Europe are generally seen as better calculated to combine real co-operation for economic recovery and in defence with respect for basic principle of non-interference.

BERNARD SHAW'S COMMENT

British Government leaders, careful to preserve their neutrality in America's domestic affairs, would not comment on the result of the election. Prime Minister Clement Attlee closely wanted the returns but did not let them interfere with his routine duties. A phone call from the Foreign Office told him Mr Truman had won.

Veteran playright George Bernard Shaw however, commented tersely : :It doesn't make two pence worth of difference who got in".

The Arab Office in London commented "the Arabs note with interest that Mr. Truman failed to carry New York State despite his sedulous canvassing of the Jewish vote in connection with Palestine. They also note that he won the presidency without the help of the New York Jewish vote.

It is to be hoped that now the election and its exigencies are over the policy of the White House towards Palestine will acquire the objectivity and reliability which the world has a right to expect from the President of the United States".

VYSHINSKY PLEASED

"President Truman is to be congratulated on winning victory in the face of what at first seemed insurmountable. His continuance in office will no doubt mean the continuance of bi-partisan foreign policies that have proved their worth".

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky looked quite pleased when news of President Truman's victory was handed to him.

He commented: "It is astonishing, the people have made their choice. It is not for me to comment on American internal affairs."

Geneva: News of President Truman's re-election was received with a certain sense of relief in political quarters in Switzerland. This was heightened by the knowledge that Congress would be behind the President and that the same people who prepared the Marshall Plan would watch over its realisation.

VIJAYALAKSHMI CONGRATULATES TRUMAN

PARIS, Nov. 4 (UPA): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit of India today congratulated President Truman on his "magnificent victory. His triumph brings to an end a period of uncertainty in United Nations deliberations. We look to him to make a positive contribution towards world peace in a moment of grave crisis."

Sir Benegal Narsinga Rau of India welcomed Truman's re-election on the grounds "it could lead to more stability in the United Nations."

Nightmare To Poll-Takers

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPA): Dr. George Gallup, one of the poll-takers who forecast Dewey's election, said today that it was a "kind of an election that happens once in a generation and is a nightmare to the poll-takers."

Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, issued the following statement:

"Everyone is asking what has happened. Why did all the polls underestimate Truman's strength? The answer to this question will likely be found in an analysis of the voting statistics when all is available. Here are perhaps the questions to which we are seeking an answer:

"Firstly, which of the voters stayed home? Only 47,000,000 voters went to the polls on Tuesday. Another 47,000,000 voters stayed home. Was it Republicans or independent voters who failed to show up at the polls?

"Secondly, what about the undecided vote? As late as the final week of the campaign some 3,000,000 voters had not yet made up their minds. Since many of these voters who were undecided had voted democratic ticket in earlier elections many of them must have decided to cast their votes for Truman during the last few days of his campaign.

"All the polls must analyze these problems and work towards their solution to make certain that the same errors do not occur in future elections."

MAKE MONEY!

In Cotton Shares, Bullion, Seeds, Pepper, etc. Big fluctuations expected. Fees Rs. 100 per month each commodity. Remit soon! UNIVERSAL COTTON FORECAST, 354, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

That EXTRA Flavour . . .

. . . . in living is captured by some by tiger hunting in steaming jungles.

In tea drinking it is much simpler and far less hazardous. You get that EXTRA flavour by asking for the tea that is grown at cloud level, 6,000 ft. high in the exhilarating air of the Blue Nilgiris which impart to it a freshness that brings out that Extra flavour—

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THE PLANTERS' CO., LTD., COONOOR, NILGIRIS, S. INDIA

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER
NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

Previous Closing	31.11
Today's Opening	31.14
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	31.37
Difference	+26

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	175	12
Silver Ready	175	14
Gold Ready	113	8
Sovereign	76	4

Expectation:
Cotton Jarila Jan/Feb. .601 0

CUTCH HUNDI
(From Our Correspondent.)
BHUJ, Nov. 4.

Hundi buying 314
Hundi selling 315
Gold 109
Silver 171

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices.
Anaconda Copper Mining 35-5/8
General Motors 63
United States Steel Common 79-3/4
Ditto Preference unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 4. (Reuter). Prices of Dollar Stock were steady with occasional improvement on the London Stock Exchange today.

Trading was small but produced preponderance of buyers. In all other sections there was market firmness. Tobacco, Textiles, Aircraft and Store shares were favoured, Iron and steel issues due for nationalisation were hesitant. Others, not under shadow of takeover, remained firm.

There was some fairly widespread buying of British Government stocks. Most issues recorded gains of one-eighth per cent with transport three per cent 78/88 at a new high level of 100 and three sights.

The oil market was irregular but there were fair sprinkling improvements in small trading.

Foreign rails showed useful gains in Brazilian issues.

The South African gold mining section featured a sharp rise in certain far western issues on development prospects. Others were quietly firm.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD Nov. 4.

Share market moved erratically on both ways. In Calico and Arvind there was good enquiry from Bombay professionals at lower levels wind. In Deferd there was bear covering on report of satisfactory production of October. It is also learnt from well informed circles that technical experts are new working out the cost of production in each of steel factories and it is believed that on receiving these figures Tariff Board will proceed to write out their report and price increase any about 15 per cent will be granted without discrimination between Bengal Steel and Tatas as Tatas have urged for increase in view of its machinery being overworked in war period.

Closing tone was ready.

Calico opened 1290, highest 1292, lowest 1279, closed 1287.

Arvind opened 1492, highest 1495, lowest 1472, closed 1485.

Ambika opened 373, highest 377, lowest 373, closed 375.

Defered opened 1498, highest 1524, closed 1521.

Closing quotations: Ashok 630, Arvind 1485, Ambika 375 Calico 1287, Jupiter 350, Marsdon 180, Defered 1521.

Following shares were given in delivery in current settlement:—

Arvind 131, Ambika 110, Calico 112, Jupiter 17, Marsdon 32, Monogram 16, Saraspur 4, Defered 101.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Nov. 4.

Coiryarn Beypore 145/155, Quilandy 155/165, Fibre Garbled 105, Ungarbled 87/8, Cocoanuts Raw 130/1.52 Dry 140 Cocoanutoil 515 Copra Office 285, Dilpasand 395/400, Madrasnottam 400, Papper Wynaad 1650, Country 625, Dryginger Chernad 475, Ernad 460, Coffee Robusta 140, Timber Pali 76/80, Junglewood 35/40, Vellaginc 75/80, Benteak 50/60, Teak 70/150, Mango 3/8.4/8, Teak 10/20, Rosewood 12/260.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Nov. 4.

Cotton Ready Sind Nt 82, Punjab 289 F 92, Fourf 69 New crop Nt. rollere November ,delivery 82 to 83, and Nawgin 87 to 88. Market steady with good demand.

Yesterday's arrivals from upcountry 1320 bales and exports nil.

Business totalled about 2700 bales.

Cottonseed Nt, ready new crop 8/9, Desi 10/8, Rapeseed 215. Market quiet but steady with moderate demand.

Yesterday's arrivals from upcountry 12270 mds and exports totalled about 7300 bags for Cutch and Kathiawar.

Gold Tejabi 101, Sovereigns 68/8, Silver coins 118, Gold easy silver steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Habib Bank 160, Habib Insurance 66, Hydri Constructon 20, 2-3/4 per cent Pakistan Government loan 1955/56 100.

Hapur Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
HAPUR, Nov. 4.

Wheat 27 24, Gram 14 15, Bejhar 13/4, Maize 16/4, Bajra 15/8, Juwar 13, Guwar 12, Matar 13/8, Arhar 14, Urd 17, Moong 19, Masoor 15/4, Gur new 16/4 to 14, Old 12, Shakkar 12, Crystal 37/8, Khandsari 28, Fagun future 10/4/4-1/2, opened 10/4/9, Quiet.

Sarsoon 25/2, Taraseed 21 to 19, Oil 67, Oilcake 0/4 Cotton Seed 14/4, Groundnut 17/8, Oats 10/8.

Bardana, ready 124, Mangsir 112, January 122/8.

Silver forward 168/8, opened 168/8, Gold 111/6. Quiet and depressed.

TATA IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Mesrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October 1948 was:—

		Tons
Pig Iron		89,900
Steel Ingots		83,000
Finished Steel		
Semis for sale	15,400	
Finished	45,000	
	Total	60,400

Imperial Bank Of India

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 29th October, 1948:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000
Issued and Subscribed—2,20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000
Called up—70,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,25,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	233,12,97,000
Loans against Securities per contra	—
Acceptances for Constituents	—
Sundries	1,49,04,000
Total	Rs. 296,49,51,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	160,69,17,000
Other Authorised Investments	11,45,79,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	22,34,98,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	51,34,16,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,22,52,000
Liability of Constituents of Acceptances per contra	—
Dead Stock	1,56,24,000
Sundries	1,73,64,000
Bullion	—
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	36,63,22,000
Balances with other Banks	7,49,79,000
	Rs. 296,49,51,000

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

On the Madras market the textile section was active. Good business passed in Buckinghams, Camboolas, Coimbatores, Pioneers, Dhanalakshmis, Mettur Industries and Mysore Spuns.

In plantings, teas were in good demand but rubbers were dull.

Banks were easier.

Better activity was visible in the miscellaneous section.

The market closed quietly steady.

Following are today's quotations:—

SECURITIES:

Government of India loan three per cent 1960 99/11/6 Do 1970/75 100/2, Government of Travancore loan three per cent 1952/54 102/14, Government of Madras loan 1960 101.

BANKS: Reserve 113 Travancore 21.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 5/8, Cochin Malabar 5/4, Devashola 18/12, Highland Produce 24/8, Midlands 6/1, Neillampathys 1/8/6, Peermade 49/4, Puliangodes 1/4, Thirumbadi 2/7/6, T. R. and T. Co. 6/14, Vaikundam 7/7.

TEXTILES: Buckinghams 149, Cambodias 10/1, Coimbatore C M 98, Lakshmi 67, Maduras 44/12, Metturs 320, Radhakrishnas 133, Rajalakshmi 54, Ranga Vilas 45/8, Trav Rayons 4/10, Trichinopolys 12, Vasanta 101.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cements 68/4 F A C Ts, 6, India Cements 15/12, Mettur Chem 8/11, Mysore Chem. Ferts 8/10.

Maj. Gen. Chaudhary Expected To Leave Hyderabad This Month

More Important Assignment To Be Given By Govt. Of India

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 3 (API): Reports are current here that Major General J. N. Chaudhary, Military Governor of Hyderabad may leave the state before the end of this month. According to these reports, the Government of India has in view a "more important assignment" for Major General Chaudhary now that the task of restoring peace in Hyderabad is virtually complete.

Major General Chaudhary is leaving on a combined road-rail tour of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Mahboobnagar districts tomorrow. He will use the white corridor train put at his disposal by the Nizam. The Nizam who is one of the least travelled princes had used it rarely, the last time having been over 10 years ago.

ENQUIRY INTO VICTIMISED NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

A press note issued to-day says "there have been complaints that certain non-Muslim Government servants and certain Muslims who held nationalist views were victimised by the previous Government. It is alleged that some of these were recently dismissed, removed, demoted or promotions witheld.

The Military Governor has been pleased to form a committee of three senior officers with Sri L. C. Jain, I.C.S., Chief Secretary of the Hyderabad Government as President, to look into all such complaints and grievances of Government servants.

The committee will also review the cases of dismissal, removal resignation, demotion, or withholding of promotion among the gazetted and non-gazetted staff since June 1947. The committee will submit its recommendations to the Government in all cases where the committee consider a modification of the previous order necessary.

The committee may take cognisance of a case on its own initiative or on an application from the person aggrieved.

RAMANAND TIRTH

Swami Aamanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress is leaving on a tour of Nalgonda district on November 8. He will be back in Hyderabad on the November 10.

TIRTH'S TOUR

SECUNDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 3 (UPI): Swami Ramananda Tirth, State Congress President, is leaving on a three-day tour of the Nalgonda District on November 8. Mr. J. K. Rao, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, will accompany him. It is announced here that the next session of the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress will be held on November 15 and onwards.

REPORT DENIED

There was no truth in the report that the Military Administration had engaged services of Sir Walter Monckton, former Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam, to take proceedings on behalf of the State against the former Hyderabad's Agent-General in London for realisation of the State funds from him, revealed Major-General J. N. Choudhury, Military Governor, Hyderabad State, in an interview with the "United Press of India."

Begumpet airport in Secunderabad is being developed into a first-class airfield, one of the best in the East, the "United Press of India" learns.

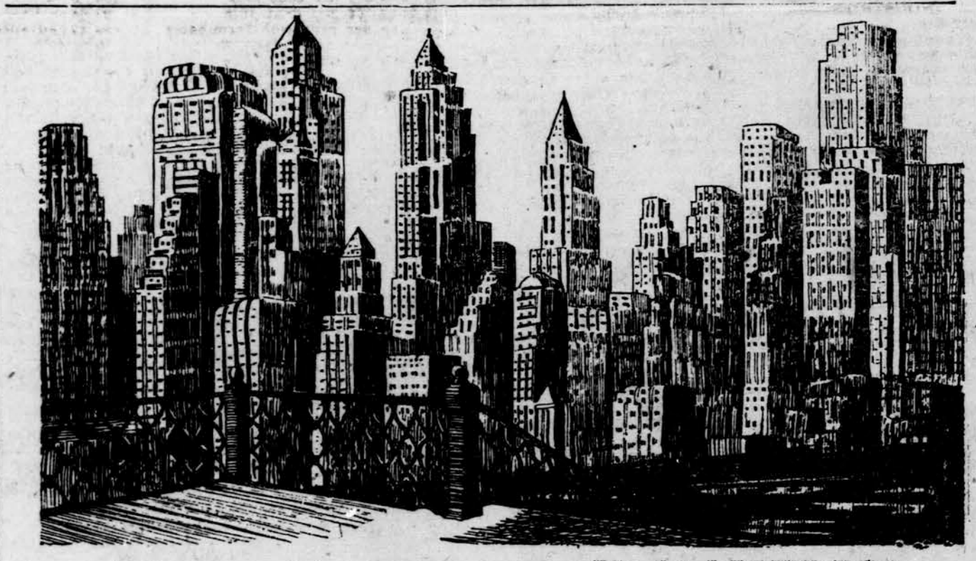
The "United Press of India" learns that the present Hyderabad Legislative Assembly will be dissolved within the next few days.

LEADING U.S. RESEARCH EXPERT VISITING INDIA

J. Walter Thompson Co. Vice President

India has a distinguished visitor in the person of Dr. Vergil Reed who, with Mrs. Reed, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday from the U.S.A. to spend a month in this country. Dr. Reed, who is Associate Director of Research and Vice-President of J. Walter Thompson Company, New York, ranks as one of America's foremost experts on market research. He will later go to Calcutta and Delhi.

The purpose of Dr. Reed's stay in India is to confer with the Indian Jute Mills Association and Government regarding the marketing of Indian jute and jute products in the U.S.A. where a formidable competitive situation has developed. Early in 1947 J. Walter Thompson Company were asked by the Indian Jute Mills Association to undertake a survey of the packaging materials market in the U.S.A. and Canada. The completed survey, one of the most extensive of its kind ever undertaken, has revealed that "paper shipping sacks" are cutting into the burlap (jute) market, and that burlap is rapidly losing its primacy as the leading packaging material. The consumption of "paper shipping sacks" in North America has more than tripled since 1939, whereas the consumption of burlap containers has remained relatively static. Dr. Vergil Reed will now interpret these findings personally to the Indian Jute Industry and the Government of India with a view to the formulation of a scientific marketing strategy on behalf of burlap in the U.S.A. and Canada. The question is of critical interest in India, since so much depends upon jute exports for the earning of badly needed dollars. Prior to joining J. Walter Thompson Company, Dr. Vergil Reed was Associate Director and later Acting Director of the U.S. Census, and Chief of the Central Statistics Staff, U.S. War Production Board. He is the author of two books on Advertising and Marketing subjects.



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The secret of American prosperity is the harnessing of its abundant natural resources to the service of man. India too has vast material resources, waiting to be developed. But it needs money to build a nation. You can help provide this money for your country's prosperity by saving all your surplus income and investing it wisely in the Government Securities. Remember, the wealth of nations is built up by the savings of its people wisely invested. Your savings will help you also by providing for your old age. Wise investment of your savings will safeguard your capital and earn you a good interest.

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BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Steady Improvement In Steel Shares On Renewed Buying And Covering

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly active to-day with moderate buying and short covering influenced by Democratic success in the United States. There was particularly increased demand for Tata Steel shares as holders are expecting upward revision of steel prices under the recommendations of the Tariff Board. Cotton mill shares were steady in sympathy with the improvement in steel shares. Otherwise the business was mostly of routine character.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened Rs. 2-8 higher at Rs. 1,490 and sharply improved to Rs. 1,511-4 on renewed buying and short covering and steadied at Rs. 1,512-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 290 and after declining at Rs. 289-8 improved at Rs. 292-8 on scattered buying. Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 20-3, while Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 24-3. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. shares were quoted at Rs. 141-4.

Among Textiles Bombay Dyeings after opening at Rs. 1,025 advanced to Rs. 1,032-8, Central Indias opened at Rs. 263, declined at Rs. 262-8 and advanced to Rs. 265-8 and quietened at Rs. 265. Centuries came in business at Rs. 260. Finlays were steady at Rs. 287 while Gokaks were steady at Rs. 290 after opening at Rs. 286. Indore Malwas were placed at Rs. 216-4. Kohinoors often changed hands around Rs. 286 and quietened at Rs. 287. Meyer mill shares were done at Rs. 140, while New Greats were placed at Rs. 165. Podars were in demand at Rs. 161-4. Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 186, while Swadeshi opened at Rs. 297 and improved to Rs. 301-8 on small buying.

Among Banks Central Bank shares were placed at Rs. 88 while Reserve Banks were quiet at Rs. 113-4. United Commercials were quoted at Rs. 66-8 whilt New India Assurance shares were placed at Rs. 65-8. Ahmedabad Electrics opened at Rs. 118-2 and improved to Rs. 118-12 on small covering. Tata Powers were done at Rs. 1,625.

In the miscellaneous section Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 156-4. Belapurs after opening at Rs. 239 improved to Rs. 244 and quietened at Rs. 243. Burmas opened at Rs. 335 and after declining at Rs. 332-8 steadily improved to Rs. 343-12 on short covering. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 336-4. Premier Constructions were steady at Rs. 177-8, while Scindias changed hands at Rs. 22-14. Tata Chemicals were placed at Rs. 14-6 while oils came in business at Rs. 58-8 Bombay Steamers were done at Rs. 565 while Wimcos were in demand at Rs. 295.

There was steady buying throughout the session and Tata Steel Dfds. improved at Rs. 1,520 while Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 293-8 Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1,30 and closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	1030 0
Kohinoor Mills (612)	289 0
Swadeshi Mills (22)	301 0
Central India Mills (XD)	265 8
Simplex Mills	186 8
New Great Eastern (10)	166 0
Gokak Mills XD	291 0
Indore Malwa (12) XR	216 4
Century Spinning (15) XR	260 0
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	168 12
Indian Bleaching (6)	167 8
Swan Mills (20)	339 0
Finlay Mills (15)	287 0
Morarji Goculdas	495 0
Edwards Sassoon (30)	503 12
Meyer	138 12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3-1-6
India United Dfd. (0-2-6)	12-1-6
India United Ord. 0-2-6)	1-13-9
Madhusudan Mills (15)	220 0
Podar (8)	161 4
Khatau Makanji X.D.	246 4
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	292 8
Tata Steel Dfd. (84-14-1)	1520 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	141 4
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (5)	156 8
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	340 0
Belapur Sugar (12) XR	243 0
Scindia Steam (1-4)	22 14
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	32 8
Premier Construction	177 8
Tata Chemical	14 7
Tata Oil (2) XD	59 0
Indian Iron (0-6)	24 4
Bengal Steel (0-8)	20 3
Belapur Coupon	63 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (4-8)	164 0
Andhra Valley (45) XD	1505 0
Tata Power (50) XD	1620 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	74 8
Phoenix Mills (50)	481 4
Indian Manufacturing	4350 0
Koorla Mills (5) XR	141 4
Dawn Mills (40)	1000 0
David Mills (6)	191 4
New City Mills (10)	188 12
Minerva Mills (12)	146 4
Bradbury Mills (12) XD	675 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5 8
Bharat Mills (2) XD	37 0
Mysore Spg. Mills	192 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	16 0
Model Mills (12-8)	210 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	657 8
Vishnu Cotton (6) XD	261 4
Western India (40)	3950 0
Standard Mills (15)	255 0
Sholapur Mills (200	3900 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	11 8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185 0
Tata Mills (3)	67 12
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	296 4
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	91 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	14 4
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47 0
Shrinivas Mills	181 4
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	100 0
Berar Mills	305 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
Colaba Land Coupon	42 0
New Great New	142 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Ahmedabad Electric (3-8) XD	118 12
Ahmedabad New	13 5
Surat Electricity (2-8) XD	153 12
Surat New XD	142 8
Karachi Electric Supply (2) XD	135 0
Broach (0-5)	10 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 11
Amalgamated (0-12)	13 6
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply	151 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	153 12
Bombay Suburban New	131 4
BANK SHARES	
Reserve Bank (2-12)	113 4
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1855 0
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	455 0
Central Bank Old (1-8) XD	88 0
Central Bank New	88 4
Bank of India (4)	197 0
Union Bank of India	9 4
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	155 12
Habib Bank (4)	158 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52 0
United Commercial (1-8)	66 8
Hindustan Commercial	26 12
Jaipur Bank (1/6)	48 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Exchange Bank	37 0
Eastern Bank	195 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	4700 0
Empire (10)	675 0
New India (1-4)	66 4
Jupiter	25 0
Vulcan (0-10) XD	13 6
Indian Mercantile (2)	41 0
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B.I.G (1) X D	22 0
Industrial and Prudential	29 6
Neptune Assurance	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	19 2
RAILWAY SHARES	
Central Provinces (1-4)	110 0
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1-4)	103 12
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	118 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Alcock Ashdown (15)	340 0
Bombay Steamer (28)	562 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	131 4
Burma Petrol	1 10 6
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (6)	72 0
Kemp and Co (New)	462 8
Kemp and Co (30)	465 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	97 0
Western India Match (7-5)	295 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	34 8
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	21 0
Alembic Chemical (15) XR	205 8
Supreme India	123 12
Jam Wire (6)	67 8
Bombay Uganda	69 1
Bombay Motor Cycle	42 0
Indian Cement	25 0
Walchand Nagar Industries	180 10
United Motor	74 0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	96 8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	1002 8
Hydary Construction	19 4
Mahmadi Steam	95 0
Gujarat Motor	25 2
Sardar Carbonic	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Prince of Wales Press	610 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1263 12
Tata Power (7-8)	1357 8
Hydro Electric (7) X. D.	1118 12
Bombay Steamer (6)	312 8
Central India (5)	850 0
Swadeshi Mills	145 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	666 4
Lakshmi Mills	277 8
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	111 14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	379 6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	140 0
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	121 4
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	120 0
Amalgamated (5-8)	123 2
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	127 8
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	160 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	121 0
Mackenzie 1st	85 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mills	50 0
Standard Mills	101 0
Madhusudan Mills	12 0
Khatau Mills	107 0
Morarji	105 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	107 0
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchand Nagar (6)	112 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Indian Copper (2-7) X D	2 5 6
British India Corp. (0-10)	7 13
Burma Corporation	2 14
New Victoria Mill	3 5
New Victoria Pref.	5 0
Phalton Sugar (8)	130 0
Gold Mohur (20)	320 0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	460 0
Sajjan Mills (3)	235 0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	290 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	390 0
Air Service	9 12
Ambica Air Lines	13 0
Air India XD	135 0
Hind Motor	6 2
India Steam	10 5

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.
BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

Closing quotations at 2-30 p.m.:—Tata Ordinary 293/8; Tata Deferred 1520; Indian Iron 24/4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/3; Bombay Dyeing 1030; Central India 265/10; Gokak 291/14; Kohinoor 288/12; Simplex 186/8; Swadeshi 301/4; Tata Power 1620; Associated Cement 156/8; Belapur 243/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 345; Scindia 22/14; Central Bank 88; New India 66/4; Tata 2nd Pref. 141/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The local cotton market was very steady today on increased buying influenced by the success of Truman to the Presidenship of the United States. The present policy of giving loans to cotton growers will continue. This had sentimental effect on the local market and February cotton was quoted above Rs. 600/- level.

As pointed out before the market is manipulated by professional operators under the influence of the strong statistical position of cotton and there remains scarcity of contracts.

The market opened today at Rs. 599/8 for February delivery and advanced at Rs. 601/- on general buying.

The market advanced at Rs. 601/8 but thereafter quietened at Rs. 600/8 under scattered realising. Later on there was renewed buying some operators and market advanced at Rs. 602-4. Finaly the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. February	601 12 0
I.C.C. May	592 0 0
I.C.C. July	597 8 0
I.C.C. September	598 0 0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON
ALEXANDRIA Nov. 3:

KARNAK:	
Jan.	81.85—140
March	80.92—188
ASMOUNI:	
Dec.	43.02—133
Feb.	43.27—133

INDIAN COTTON PARITY
BOMBAY, Nov. 4: Indian Cotton February contract is 800 cents below New York March at exchange rate 333.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY Nov. 3:

I.C.C. Feb 599 3/4 Highest: 598 1/2 Lowest; 599 1/2 Closing.
I.C.C. May 590 Highest; 589 3/4 Lowest 589 3/4 Closing.
I.C.C. July 595 1/2 Highest; 595 1/4 Lowest 595 1/4 Closing
I.C.C. Sept 596 Highest; 595 3/4 Lowest 595 3/4 Closing.

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 4

Small	100 0 0
Medium	104 4 0
Big	111 0 0
Extra Big	114 0 0
Nov.	35 0 0
Dec.	33 0 0
Jan.	31 4 0
March	30 12 0
Arrivals Bags	2,610
Departure Bags	3,000
Total Stock in Bombay	91,000

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98 14
2 1/4 per cent 1950	100 14
2 1/2 per cent 1955	100 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97 6
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100 0
2 3/4 per cent 1978	92 14
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99 12
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99 10
3 per cent 1949-52	100 14
3 per cent 1951-54	102 4
3 per cent 1953-55	102 8
3 per cent 1957	102 2
3 per cent 1959-61	101 6
3 per cent 1963-65	100 14
3 per cent 1966-68	100 2
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	106 8
4 per cent 1948-53	100 4
4 per cent 1960-70	110 12
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104 8
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112 2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	115 12
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98 4
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98 4
3 per cent Punjab 1948	98 14
3 per cent Bombay 1955	101 10
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101 12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 6
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 6
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100 6
3 per cent N. W. F. 1952	99 10
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100 2
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D.	111 0
5 per cent Bom. Muni. 1959	115 0
6 per cent Bom. Muni. 1954	116 0
3 1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	101 14
6 K. P. T.	114 0

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Nov. 3.

Australian Wheat f.o.b. (bulk) 99/3 Dec.-Jan. quoted.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The Bullion market was again firm today on active buying and short covering.

Professional bulls are pushing up prices on persistent buying and shorts are compelled to cover at advancing prices. Under the circumstances the future of Silver prices entirely depends upon the attitude of professionals.

Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 175/8 and advanced at Rs. 176/- on active buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 176/8-.

Forward Gold was quietly steady at Rs. 112/14 while ready gold was quoted at Rs. 113/10 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76/4.

Later on trading was restricted and the prices were steady. Final quotations were as under:—

Forward Silver	Rs. 175-12
Ready Silver	176-4
Forward Gold	112-4
Ready Gold	112-14
Sovereigns	76-8

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK Nov. 3:

U.S. price of foreign silver 74-3/4 cents.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON Nov. 3:

Silver spot	45-1/2 d.
Forward	45-1/2d
Gold	98/12/3

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

45X11.	Pcs.
Ready	113
Oct.-Dec.	114
Jan.-March	115
BAGS 40X28.	Rs.
Ready	126
Oct.-Dec.	122-1/4
Jan.-March	119

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

Magpar	194 to 196
Maha	186 to 188

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 3.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	78-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	105-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	103-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Regd.)	114
National Bank of India	35

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,976

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 4:

The local produce market opened very steady and prices ruled easy on professional selling by some operators.

At the opening castorseed May delivery was quoted at Rs. 136/6 and improved to Rs. 136/8 on small buying. At this high level some operators were attracted and heavy selling pressure came in and the market sharply declintd to Rs. 135-2. Towards the close there was scattered liquidation and the market came down to Rs. 134-12 and rallied to Rs. 135 on scattered realizing.

Groundnuts were very steady as there was continued buying in ready crops. Linseeds were steady with routine demand. Quocations were as under:—

Khandesh quality	35 12 0
Caromandal	33 8 0
Bold ready	35 0 0
Bold December-January	32 3 0
CASTORSEEDS:	
Ready	29 4 0
May delivery	135 0 0
LINSEEDS:—	
Ready	26 12 0
Nov-Dec delivery	27 0 0
February-March	26 14 0
GROUNDNUT OILS:—	
Ready Mills	20 0 0
November	19 8 0
December	18 11 0
January	18 9 0
Linseed Oil	16 8 0
Castorseed Oil first pressing	19 0 0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17 8 0
Gingelly seed	225 to 230

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

Cotton Bales	1041
Groundnuts	7831
Linseed	225
Grams	79
Mahuda	—
Cottonseed	8113
Gingley	—
Castorseed	118
Sugar Deshi Cwt.	—
Wheat	—
Rice	183269

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

150 D. Nov.	3 2 9
150 D. Ready	3 3 0
150 D. Dec.	3 2 6
120 D. Ready	3 0 0
22/22 YELLOW SILK.	
November	26 15 0
December	—
Ready	27 4 0

N. Y. Cotton Steady On Democratic Victories

WALL STREET MARKET RECORDS WIDEST DECLINE

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

COTTON: After the sharp early advances under the leadersip of new crop futures reflecting general buying on the theory that the sweeping Democratic victories means continued high farm price supports and inflation, prices eased on increased hedges and profittaking with the action of securities evidently a contributing factor. After a further setback, prices steadied on trade and other buying on a bullish interpretation of the election results from the farm price support angle together with inflation psychology. The market closed steady. Sales were approximately 275,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, Nov. 3.

December	31.11+03
December Highest	31.27+19
December Lowest	31.03—05
March	31.10+05
May	30.87+07
July	29.77+15
October	27.80+42
Middling Spot	31.61+02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, Nov. 3.

December	31.09+08
March	31.06+06
May	30.85+08
July	29.72+15
Middling Spot	30.70+05

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Heavy selling orders at the opening brought the widest decline this year. A broadfront setback, mostly ranging upto around five points, was registered with large blocks changing hands initially and big losers, including leading steels, motors, chemicals, oils, rails, textiles and utilities but the news that Dewey had conceded the election failed to weaken values further. The late second hour pressure lifted and numerous issues rallied a trifle from the extreme lows. The volume upto noon was 1,840,000 shares. Rallying efforts failed to attract much follow through buying and prices fluctuated narrowly at or around the day's worst with the volume at the end of the fourth hour at 2,670,000. The main body still showed losses upto five points with some high priced issues showing larger declines. Noon averages were unavoidable owing to a difficult market. A selective rally developed in late trading mostly among leading industrials and specialities, resulting in some reduction of the earlier losses but elsewhere little recuperation was evident. The market closed quietly steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, Nov 3:

American Telephone and Telegraph	152-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	24-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	35-3/4
Chase National Bank	35-3/4
Sinclair Oil	24-1/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	45-3/8
General Electric	40
General Motors	62-7/8
Ingersoll Rand	69
International Nickel	31-1/2
National City Bank of New York	39-1/2
New York Central Railroad Co	15-3/8
Socony Vavuum Corporation	17-7/8
Texas Corporation	57
Union Carbide	41
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44
U.S. Steel Corporation common	79-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	18-3/8

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO GRAINS early advanced sharply on commission house buying and short covering influenced by Truman's reflection as well as control of the House and the Senate by Democrats presaging the continuation of the high price support programme for agriculturals. The advance later attracted heavier pressure and profittaking, the latter attributed to the slump in securities and the setback in cotton.

LONDON STOCK MARKET REACTS QUICKLY

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPA): Although the Stock Market during the forenoon today was almost at a standstill, with surprise at the astonishing turnover in the American elections, there was a quick and optimistic reaction.

Industrials were bought in substantial volume with nearly all leaders moving up at least one shilling.

It was the best day in several weeks.

The only adverse reaction was in dollar stocks which were hurriedly marked down. United States Steel fell dol. 3.50 to 132.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY Nov. 4:

MILLS

Apollo 3/1/6
Bharat 37
B. Dyeing 1025, 32/8 30 31/4 30
C. India 263 62/8 65/8 65 66 65/8
Century 260
Elphinstone 74/8
Finlay 286 87
Gokak 288 91 90 91
I.U. Defd 1/13/6 1/13/9
I.U. Ord. 12 12/1/6
Indore 211/4 16/4
Kohinoor 285, 87 86/8 89
Laxmi 660 57/8
Meyer 141/4 38/12
Minerva 148 46/4
Model 210
New Great 165 66
New City 190 88/12
Podar 161/4
Sassoon Cotton 11/8
Simplex 184/8 82 66/8
Swadeshi 297 300/8 300 1/8 300 1/8 1
Swan 339
Tata Mills 67/4
Vishnu 262/8 61/4
C. P. Rly. 109 10

BANKS

Baroda 155/12
Central 88 88/4 88
Exchange 37
Habib 158 57 58
Imperial Old 1855
Imperial New 452/8
India 1958 90
Reserve 113/4 13 13/4
Union 9/4
U. Commercial 66/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 118-2 18-12
Ajmer 10-11
Andhravalley 1505
Suburban 153-12
Hydro 164
Power 1525 15 20
New India 65-8 66-4

STEAMER

B. Steam 562-8 65 62/8
Scindia 23 22-8 22-14 22-13 23 22-14

STEEL

B. Steel 20 20-3
I. Iron 24 24-5 24-4
Tata Defd. 1490 1515 12-8 20
Tata Ord. 290 89-8 92-8 91-13 94 93-8
Tata IInd Pref. 141-4 41 41-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 337-8 36-4 40
A.C.C. Ord 155-8 55 56-12 56-8
A.C.C. New 96-8
Belapur 239 44 42 43
B.B. Old 335 32-8 45
B. B. New 131-4
B.B. Petrol 1-10-6
I. Bleaching 167-8
P. Const. 173 77-8 75-8 78 77-8
Tata Chem. 14-6 14-7 14-6 14-7
Tata Pref. 127-8
Tata Oil 58-8 58 59
Wimco 295 96-4 94-6 95

SPECIAL

Central Bank New 87-8 88-4
Belpur Coupon 62/12
Hindustan Commercial Bank 26-12

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

S. S. DARA

From Khoramshire: 715 bags almonds kernels 7646 bdls raisins 382 bags almonds with shell 46 bags almond manuka shell 100 bales cotton 431 bags puppy seeds 696 bags zira 50 bdls attari 55 bags pista 96 bags gum 150 cases alubukhor 62 bags angoor 110 bdls dates 171 bags almond seeds.

From Busrah: 31870 baskets dry dates.

From Karachi: 605 bags goowar 849 cases Pakistan dried fruits 40 cases pista magaz 70 bags cumin seed 744 bags apricots 101 bales F. P. wool 3500 baskets fresh fruits apples 50 baskets pomegranate fresh 61 baskets apples 192 bags abjosh.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S. S. DARA

To Karachi: 25 cases art silk piecegoods—H. H. H. Jamal 8 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—D. M. Shivlal and Co.

To Kuwait: 5 cases agar wood—A. Molhim 6 cases glass tumblers—S. Mahmed.

S. S. JALAKALA

To Karachi: 10 cases rubber baloons—K. E. Baloonwalla 15 c/s rubber baloons—M. E. Baloonwalla.

S. S. TREVANION

To Port Sweetanham: 5000 roofing tiles and 1000 ridge tiles—Hoore Miller and Co. Ltd.

S. S. MARINE FLIER

To New York: 26 bags gum karaya—S. W. Dharsi.

S. S. KVERNAAS

To Antwerp: 1000 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson and Son.

S. S. HOUGH SILVER SPRAY

To Penang: 20 bdls sandle wood piec.—P. Bhujanglal.

To Colombo: 25 bags fenel seeds—M. A. Pillai 20 bags fenel green seeds—M. A. Pillai 39 bags fenel seed and 25 bags fenel green seed—J. Salebhoy and Co.

S. S. AMRA

To Mombassa: 25 bags pasted earth—Jayantilal and Co.

S. S BARJORA

To Karachi: 25 bags gum arabic—H. S. Rahimtullah and Son.

To Dubai: 9 cases cotton hosiery—D. M. Shivlal and Co.

S. S. RIDDERKERK

To Melbourne: 55 bdls cotton waste—H. Chandulal and Co.

BY AIR

To Karachi: 23 bdls pure silk piecegoods—A. S. A. M. Vakil 36 bdls art silk piecegoods—A. A. Shakoor 52 bdls art silk piecegoods—A. K. Noormohmed 68 bdls art silk piecegoods—A. H. Khan Mohmed 36 bdls art silk piecegoods—A. A. Alimohmed.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

ARRIVALS

"British Hossar" from Abadan with 10,419 tons of furnace oil on 4th Nov. Agents Anglo-Iranian Co.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buwing 60 and 4/ d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York & Montreal B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330.

Banks Buying N. Y. Rs. 328 3/4 Montreal Rs. 328 1/2.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs. 328 3/4 Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Pcs. 7860.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Pcs. 8060.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Pcs. 1305.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 165 1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.57-53.43; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Pcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/3 1/16-1/2 15/16; London Iran Cross Rate Ri 128/130 London/Java Cross Rate Ri 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 99.80-100.20; London Manila Cross Rate Pes 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/5; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 1061-1063; London/Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36; London/Syria Cross Rate 880-5.

London Discts. 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c.; London Discts. 6 Mos. 5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.; Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/2 p.c.; 3 Mos 3/4 p.c. 6 Mos. 1 p.c. 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy

Limited Business On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The market continued dull and neglected and only a limited business was reported. Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 99/11/6 S lot three per cent loan 1986 99/11 three per cent loan 1957 102/2/6 three per cent loan 1966/68 100/8 S lots three per cent U. P. 1961/66 100/2 S lot four per cent loan 1960/70 110/9.

BANKS: Bengal Central 9/14 Calcutta National Bank 15/8 Hindustan Commercial Bank 27 Reserve Bank 112.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 5/14 Kesoram 19/2 Cum Div.

COALS: Bharat Colliery 6/12 Burrakur 19/13 Katras Jherriah 31/2 Exdiv small Odd lot South Karanpura 23/12 Talcher 4/1.

JUTES: Anglo-India Pref 163 S lot Howrah 28 Kelvin 303 S lot Kanknarrah (B) 257 small old lot Union Pref 162.

MININGS: Bumra Corpn 3.

ENGINEERINGS: Marshalls 6/9 Textile Machinery 7/1.

MISCELLANEOUS: Calcutta Electric 20/8 New Asiatic 5 BIC 7/12 James Wright Pref 45/4 Ct Humayan Property Pref 10/12 India Steamship 10/2.

SUGARS: Buland 18/10 Carew and Co. 8/6 Ct Dyer Meakin Brewery 8/12.

TEAS: East India 20/6 Ct Borman Jan 12/14 Naga Hills 13 S lots Hasimara 51 Phaskowa 153 S lots Teloijan 14/8 Tyroon 25/14.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

The Golden Tobacco Co, Vile Parle, in its memorandum to the Government of India state as under:

In the year 1508, the Portuguese brought the "King of Weeds" to India, and ever since it has flourished on our soil. Though popular in the Western countries for the past four centuries, tobacco assumed importance in our country only a century ago.

It has been authoritatively estimated that the world's area under tobacco is of the order of 7,200,000 acres, with an estimated yield of 6,200 million pounds. The U.S.A., India and China together account for 60 per cent of the world's tobacco growing area and can be called the largest tobacco-growing countries. In India and the U.S.A. acreage and production are more or less the same.

Tht share of India alone averages about 1.4 million acres and 1,200 million pounds of yield. Bombay Bengal, Bihar and Madras are the chief tobacco-growing provinces in India.

It is commonly believed that 'Virginia' is a foreign commodity always imported in India. It is not so. 'Virginia' is merely a type of tobacco that can be cultivated anywhere, provided the soil and the climate permit.

In our country, for instance, the loose cotton soil combined with the moist climate of Guntur, Kistna, East and West Godavari Districts produce the best type of 'Virginia'. The total area under tobacco in these four districts, which yield 95 per cent of India's cigarette tobaccos, has been officially estimated at 3,28,185 acres for the year 1945.

Guntur in South India is the chief market where cigarette manufacturers of U.K. and other foreign countries flock to buy Virginia. U. K. has been India's largest buyer, and in 1946 exported 17,692,000 lbs., valued at Rs. 27,080,000. In some of the previous years the quantity exported by U. K. used to be almost double this!

Although described as a luxury, tobacco in some form or other is consumed all the world over by the rich and the poor alike. As in western countries, smoking is becoming more and more popular in India, with the result that her estimated annual consumption is 1,666 crores of cigarettes valued at Rs. 32 crores.

The manufacture of various tobacco products, with the exception

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd No B 1035

REVISE BASIS FOR INCOME-TAX ALLOCATION

V. L. Mehta Explains Bombay's Demand At Finance Ministers' Conference

BOMBAY, THURSDAY.

THE PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING THE DEMAND OF BOMBAY FOR AN INCREASE IN ITS SHARE OF THE PROCEEDS FROM INCOME-TAX AND A REVISION OF THE BASIS OF SUCH ALLOCATION FOUND GENERAL ACCEPTANCE AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE PROVINCES, PRESIDED OVER BY DR. JOHN MATTHAI, MINISTER FOR FINANCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WHICH WAS HELD LAST WEEK-END AT NEW DELHI.

This fact was disclosed by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, who has returned to the city after attending the conference in an interview with a reporter of the "Chronicle" today.

Mr. Mehta also stated that there was a general demand for payment to provinces from the Rs. 200 crores, which was going to be allocated as subvention by the Government of India to the various Provincial Governments towards the cost of their post-war schemes. Bombay's share comes to Rs. 17-1.2 crores. Whatever would be forthcoming would have to be made subject to certain conditions designed to put a check on the present inflationary tendencies. A list of priorities with immediate productivity as the basis had been drawn up for the purpose.

Bombay along with other Provinces may have to hold over schemes which are not of immediate urgency. It will have to give priority to schemes of development of agriculture and irrigation and small-scale industries and generally all schemes of an immediately productive nature, so that goods and essential services may be forthcoming as quickly as possible.

The question of social services was also raised at the Conference. It was discussed not merely in its material sense. Social services included the provision of essential amenities such as hospitals, the improvement of sanitary and hygienic conditions in the country and primary education. These would get second priority.

Bombay pressed its case for a higher allocation of the share of Income-tax. There was general support for the view that the allocation should be based on principles different from those which prevailed hitherto, and that, along with population and area, consideration should be given to the place of residence of the Income-tax payer and the location of companies and concerns paying Income-tax. It was strongly urged that even if for any reason the present system of allocation was not changed at once, it should prevail only for one year and not be made the basis of financial arrangements for the next five years under the new Constitution.

UNIFORMITY IN SALES TAX

The recommendations of the Special Committee on Sales Tax suggesting a uniform system for all Provinces were, in principle, acceptable to a majority of Provinces. But there were a few dissenting ones also. The fundamental basis of the Committee's recommendations was to check evasion and to secure maximum revenue. From this point of view the single point tax as levied in Bombay was generaly favoured.

Another interesting question, which was discussed at the Conference was that of Tenancy Legislation. Bombay was not at present directly interested in this question. The discussions at the Conference covered the financial requirements of Provinces which had enacted legislation to abolish Zamindari.

This question was thoroughly examined and it was agreed that in the near future no compensation should be made in any form that may give a stimulus to inflationary tendencies.

The form to be chosen will be a matter for further discussion between the Provinces concerned-particularly Bihar and the United Provinces—and the Government of India and their respective legal and financial advisers.

SMALL SAVINGS

A keen desire was expressed by most Provinces to reinvigorate the Small Savings campaign as a measure to check inflation and mop up surplus purchasing power, which would only be possible if the campaign was not carried on on a Centralised basis but would have Provinces actively associated with it.

Y. W. C. A. JOYLAND CARNIVAL

(LEFT) MRS. MITHAN LAM TRYING HER LUCK AT HOOPLA. (RIGHT) MRS. G. V. KITSON, WIFE OF THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER BUYING A MOTOR CAR AT THE TOY STALL.

Y.W.C.A.'S JOYLAND CARNIVAL

Lady Maharaj Singh Performs Opening

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Annual Joyland Carnival organised by the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association was opened by Rani Maharaj Singh this evening at the Y. M. C. A. grounds, Mayo Road.

The Carnival, which will remain open for three days, provides amusement park, stalls and interesting shows arranged by various branches of the Y.M.C.A.

Welcoming Rani Maharaj Singh, Mrs. K. G. Jacob, President of the Y.M.C.A., briefly sketched the activities of the Association for the welfare of young women and girls in the city and appealed to the public to help the Association.

JAIPUR CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

Accommodation For Visitors

JAIPUR, Oct., 31, 1948.

Shri Siddharaj Dhadda, Joint Secretary, Reception Committee, says:-

"Preparations for the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress are proceeding briskly at Gandhi Nagar. Apart from the lodging and boarding of Delegates and guests, the Reception Committee is also making arrangements for visitors to the session. A few huts to serve as family quarters are also being put up.

Obviously such arrangements can be made only on the basis of a fixed number. It is therefore, essential that visitors decirous of availing themselves of the accommodation and other facilities at Gandhi Nagar, should write to the Reception Committee and should reserve their accommodation by sending the necessary fees well in advance. It is hoped that in their own interest and also in order to facilitate the work of the Reception Committee intending visitors would do so at an early date. It may not be possible for the Reception Committee to undertake any responsibility for the ammoddoration of an other arrangements for visitors who do not book their requirements by the 1st December at the latest.

Detailed information with regard to lodging and boarding arrangements and visitors' tickets etc., has been issued separately to the Press and also circulated to all Provincial Congress Committees".

MRS. COUSINS 71 ON SUNDAY

(From Our Correspondent)

ADYAR, (Madras, Nov. 4:

Mrs. Margaret Cousins, the first woman Magistrate in India, and founder of the All-India Women's Conference will complete her seventieth year on Sunday November 7. Enquiries at Adyar elicit the fact that, in spite of the paralysis that overtook her in 1943, she is still keenly interested in all that concerns the good of humanity, expecially in India. It will be recalled that she was the prime mover in the cause of women's franchise in India, after an apprenticeship in England and Ireland in which she was twice imprisoned. During the struggle for freedom in India she protested so strongly, in 1932, against the restrictions on freedom of speech that she was given a year's imprisonment.

UNITED DEMAND FOR SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA

Four Delegations Press Issue Before Linguistic Provinces Commission

BOMBAY, Thursday. —Spokesmen of the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad today told the Linguistic Provinces Commission that "conditions of even day-to-day administration may be expected to worsen" if the redrawing of provincial frontiers on a linguistic basis, particularly with reference to "United Maharashtra" was postponed to a later date.

"The demand for the formation of a province of the speakers of Marathi is felt strongly by the people of Maharashtra and has the full support of all elements in its population," they urged, submitting a 11-page memorandum summarising the reasons, economic, historical, financial and administrative, supporting their stand. "The decision regarding the formation of new provinces and the principles on which their frontiers will be delimited must be taken immediately. The matter does not brook delay, because in the absence of a decision no progress in the affairs of the people divided among many multilingual areas can take place The language of administration will, for these people, continue to be a foreign language; they will thus be denied fundamentally democratic government and, in effect, the substance of independence", it said

Led by Mr. B. S. Hirey, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, the 24-man group gave evidence before the Commission who were told that the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad "does not claim to be able to demarcate authoritatively the line of the frontier of United Maharashtra." It would roughly comprise of the Marathi-speaking areas of the present Bombay Province and parts of C.P and Berar. They also stressed that United Maharashtra should include Konkani-speaking territories after quoting the views of philologists that Konkani was really a dialect of Marathi and also claiming that "a large majority of the speakers of Konkani desire such incorporation."

Saying that there can be no dispute as to Bombay's inclusion in United Maharashtra, the Parishad spokesmen assailed the Regrouping of Provinces Committee as being dominated by "capitalistic interests" who desired the continued control of the city's financial, industrial and commercial life.

"The argument regarding the present linguistic composition of the population of the city is based on the entirely false assumption that the regional and political affiliation of a locality can change with a change in its linguistic composition. However, even the linguistic composition of the Bombay City area throughout the period for which reliable statistics are available shows that it is a part of Maharashtra."

The witnesses said that "the agitation carried on by the Committee of Capitalists has made the people of Maharashtra extremely apprehensive of any postponement of the decision in relation to linguistic provinces."

Eight Maharashtrian members of

M. L. A.'s DEMAND

the Legislative Assembly were interviewed by the Commission when views supporting the "United Maharashtra" demanded were recorded.

Similar pleas for the immediate formation of linguistic provinces came from five members of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee who represented on behalf of the body that all Maharashtra was united in the claim for a seperate province.

A delegation on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the United Maharashtra Conference strongly denounced the "unbecoming attempts" to influence the Commission on the question of Bombay City's inclusion in United Maharashtra.

MEMBERS OF DELEGATIONS

The following were the members of the four delegations:

SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA PARISHAD: Mr. B. S. Hirey, President of the MPCC, Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Mr. D V. Potdar, Mr N. M. Joshi, Mr D. V Gokhale, Mr K. M. Jedhe, Seth Lekhichand, Mr M. Harris, Mr S. K. Bole, Dr T. R. Narvanne, Mr V. B. Worlikar, Mr R. D. Bhandare, Mr C. A. Mazello. Dr G. S. Kowadnar, Mr P. G. Jamwalkar, Mr D. M. Kulkarni, Mr S H. Tendulkar, Mr K. H. Khadilkar Mr S. S. Navare, Mr Y. K. Sovani, Mr Hemchandra Khandekar, Mr Abdul Latif Haji Harzratkhan, Mr R. V. Bet and Mr T. B. Ghongde.

MAHARASHTRIAN M. L. A.s. Mr D. K. Kunte, Mr V. P. Pawar, Mr M. D. Joshi, Dr K. B. Antrolikar, Mr S. R. Rane, Mr Kharat. Dr M. N. Lagu and Mr Channusing.

M P C C: Mr B. S. Hirey, Mr Y. B. Chawan, Mr G. H Deshpande, Mr T. R. Devgirikar and Mr R. B. Ghorpade.

UNITED MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE (BOMBAY BRANCH): Dr G. V. Deshmukh, Dr T. R. Narvane, Shimati Shantabai Patankar, Mr Lalji Pendse, Mr Y. K. Khedilkar and Mr S. S. Navare.

Bombay Committee's Deputation

The deputation of ten persons led by Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas which met the Linguistic Provinces Commission on Wednesday, represented the Bombay Committee regarding Regrouping of Provinces. This Committee was appointed at a meeting of some of the leading citizens of Bombay representing different communities held on 26th August last.

SERIOUS RICE POSITION IN MYSORE STATE

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Nov. 4.

The rice position in Mysore State is causing grave anxiety. 3,000 tons have been allotted from Avadi and the despatches are anxiously awaited. As this quantity is wholly inadequate to meet the immediate requirements the Government of India have been requested to adopt an additional supply of 8,000 tons of rice and to arrange delivery before November 15. Otherwise there will be a complete breakdown of rationing, according to an official statement.

MYSORE POLICE TO FOLLOW SCOTLAND YARD MODEL

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Nov. 2

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Mysore Police Department on the model of the Scotland Yard have been drawn up. The scheme includes the imparting of specialised training in traffic control and crime detection retrenchment of the extra staff recruited under pressure of war-time exigencies without endangering efficiency, and reduction in the existing annual expenditure of one crore of rupees to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs in pursuance of the State's economy drive.

SHIP-BUILDING IN INDIA

Demarcation Of Zones For Private Enterprise

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Government of India have now demarcated the zones where private enterprises would be allowed to step in in ship-building industry. In accordance with the policy of the Government in regard to this industry, which was announced on April 6 last, establishment of new ship-building yards will be the exclusive responsibility of the State. While this implies that the State is responsible for providing ships required by the country, the Government of India is understood to have decided to allow private enterprise taking steps towards construction of smaller craft not exceeding 1,000 tons.

In accordance with this policy Government have given permission to a private firm to launch ship-building project near Khatkal in Bombay Province.

HOW TO GET GOOD CITIZENS

Gadgil On State's Duty

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (UPI).—"In order to have good citizens, a State must fulfil certain minimum conditions, both in spiritual and material spheres, so that the citizens are intelligent, well-fed and consequently good," observed Mr. N. V. Gadgil, the Minister for Works, Mines, and Power, Government of India, speaking at a meeting organised by the Caravan of India (Delhi Branch), in New Delhi on Nov. 1.

Mr. Gadgil said that the term citizenship was a political conception and as such a corollary to the State. It could not be contemplated in absence of the State itself. The State and the citizens, therefore, owed duties towards each other, and the things could work smoothly if the State and the citizens reconciled to a situation in which the aspirations of the citizens and the needs of the State could be honoured In order to achieve this end, he added, there should be three separate spheres. One in which the State was the supreme; the other in which the State and the citizen, in normal conditions, could function consistently and concurrently on equal footings and the third where the State could have no interference with the aspirations and actions of individuals.

ANTARCTIC PROBLEM

Britain Examining U. S. Proposals

LONDON, No. 4 (UPA): Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin has told the Commons that Britain is examining the proposals put forward by the United States for a solution on an international basis, to the Antarctic.

Bevin said: "While studies and consultations with interested Commonwealth countries are not yet complete, I am able to say that His Majesty's government welcome the initiative of the United States government in this matter and regard their proposals as a useful contribution towards an eventual settlement of this difficult problem on an international basis".

The proposals have been communicated by the United States to Argentina, Chile, France, Australia, New Zealand and Norway as well as to the United Kingdom.

Conservative L. B. Bammans asked: "Does this mean that, in the meanwhile, Argentina and Chile are still illegally occupying British territory and are government still considering selling HMS Ajax?"

Bevin answered that the first question did not arise, but he thought that there still are some representatives of these two governments in the islands.

Air Facilities For Ceylon Delegation

BOMBAY, Nov. 4. (API.) The British Overseas Airways Corporation will run an additional service between the United Kingdom and Ceylon to facilitate the return of the Ceylon contingent to the Commonwealth Conference.

A special York aircraft, carrying Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon and party, will leave London on Monday arriving at Karachi the following evening on its way to Ceylon.

Any surplus accommodation on the aircraft will be available for passengers wishing to go Ceylon from Bombay. The return flight from Colombo and Bombay will be made on November 5 and will operate to the normal schedule carrying commercial load.

PRINCELY ORDER IS HANDICAP TO UNION

Lohia Urges Merger Of Smaller States

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A strong plea for the abolition of the smaller States, and for the curtailment of the authority wielded by the Rajas, Rajpramukhs and the Princely Order in general in the constitution of these States, and also for the formulation of a uniform constitution for the entire country, was made by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, addressing representatives of the Press at the Bombay Union of Journalists' premises today evening

The people of India believed, said the speaker, that the problem of the States had been handled very successfully, and that a bloodless revolution had been brought about. There was no doubt that a large number of States had disappeared but much more had been expected by the people.

Elaborating on this point, Dr. Lohia added that in the thirty years of the country's struggle for independence it was expected that the struggle against British Empire also included a struggle against its Indian allies and supporters. The miracle today was therefore, not that the smaller States had disappeared, but the continued existence of the princely order, especially as the removal of the Princes seemed almost a natural consequence of independence.

Contrary to general expectations, there still existed 12 States which were designated as viable, nine others termed non-viable and six Unions. The concept of these States as viable and non-viable, emphasised the speaker, was erroneous and dangerous Some of these States had a population of no more than 6 or 7 lakhs, and to call them Viable was fantastic. These States should be merged with the contiguous provinces, and the administrative machinery with its Rajas, Rajpramukhs and Administrator-Generals abolished, so as to eliminate difficulties of administration and curtail the enormous expenditure involved. Moreover there prevailed a diversity of laws in each of these States, resulting in confusion There should be one constitution, one organic body and one citizenship for the entire country. Besids this there should be a uniform tax structure, with customs and like taxation vested in the Centre

With regard to Hyderabad, Dr Lohia said that though the Nizam had been shorn of power, the dynasty still remained. After what had recently happened in Hyderabad, there was no reason for the existence of the Nizam, who along with the Jagirdars and the Jagirdari system should be abolished, so that the people could enjoy the fruits of freedom. Similarly the Kashmir dynasty should also be abolished. This was the only way to work out the challenge of the two-nation theory. The leaders of Kashmir and the people had accepted the challenge of Pakistan and held aloft the banner of the Indian Union. Democracy should be established in these States.

Summing up the problem of the Indian States, Dr. Lohia concluded that the myth of the bloodles revolution had to be discarded. The States were becoming centres of reaction and "stutus quo" to which the States Congress was becoming a party.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

Referring to the foreign settlements in the country, the speaker said that the people of these pockets had as much right to fight for their independence as had the people of India, and it behoved all to accord fullest support to them. The future relationship of these settlements with India could be decided after they were free from foreign rule.

QUOTA SYSTEM FOR ABSORBING REFUGEES

BENARES, Nov. 3 (UPI): The Government of India is shortly going to enforce a quota system for all Provinces by which every province will be required to absorb a certain number of East Bengal refugees, learns the United Press of India.

It is also gathered that the U.P. Government has agreed to do its best in the matter.

DESIGNS FOR GANDHI MEMORIAL PILLAR

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, No. 4.

On instructions from the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, Mr. S. B. Shanker, an artist of Bangalore, has prepared for submission a set of 18 designs for the selection of one of them for the Gandhi Memorial Pillar, proposed to be erected at Raj Ghat in Delhi.

Mysore's Rural Development Scheme undertaken by Taluk, District and Central Committees constituted by the Government, and costing one crore of rupees is to come into force soon.

POLICE OFFICIAL TO BE TRIED FOR TORTURE

BANGALORE, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Mysore Government has sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. R. D. Anderson, District Superintendent of Police, (now on leave), one Inspector of Police, one Sub-Inspector and two others for torture and certain offences in connection with the death of a person accused of theft while in police custody in the second week of October last.

It is alleged that the man in custody met with his death as a result of torture by the police. The body was disposed off and only the bones were recovered.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4. (A P. I.): A food delegation consisting of Mr. V Sahay, Food Secretary, Government of India, and Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, ex-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, is shortly leaving for Australia to negotiate a wheat agreement, says a Press Note issued today by the Ministry of Food. Government of India. Mr. G. Parmeswaran Pillai, India's Trade Commissioner in Australia, will join the delegation in Australia.

FORCED TO FORK OUT MONEY FOR "ANSAR FUND"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3 (UPI): How people are being compelled to pay to people are being compelled to pay subscriptions to the "Ansar Fund" is revealed from a report received here from Pabna District (East Bengal).

It is stated that all ration cards were recently seized by the local Union Board authorities. It was then announced by beat of drums that the ration cards would be returned only when the holders had paid to the "Ansar Fund" an amount equivalent to this Union Board taxes.

Another report from Kurigram (Rangpur District) states that candidates for election to 86 Union Boards of the Sub-Division were compelled to pay subscriptions to the Palestine and "Ansar" funds. Collections were made by the Circle Officers on the day of the scrutiny of nomination papers.

ORISSA TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE

CUTTACK, Nov. 3 (UPI): The Government of Orissa, it is understood, have undertaken an elaborate programme towards development of agriculture of the Province by making latest scientific machineries available to the agriculturists.

They have already imported ten tractors for the purpose of lending them to private agriculturists on payment according to terms and conditions sanctioned by the Government from time to time.

Recently, it is learnt, an experiment has been made to that effect at Bidanasi, a few miles west of Cuttack Town, where 50 acres of land were ploughed with the help of tractors with satisfactory results.

MADRAS, Nov. 3. (U. P. I.): Mr. B. Sen Gupta, Managing Director of the United Press of India, announces that the Hyderabad office of the United Press of India has been connected on the teleprinter circuit with Madras on the night of November 3.

GRANT OF PERMITS FOR REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (UPI): Since the introduction of the permit system for entry into Pakistan on October 15, 1948, a large crowd of 400 to 500 people composed of Muslim and Non-Muslim men and women collects daily at 8-B, Hardings Avenue, New Delhi, where the Permit Office is at present located.

The staff daily interviews about 150 persons wishing to go to Pakistan.

In the 13 working days between October 15 and 31, 1948, as many as 912 permits were issued.

About 1,178 applications for permits of all kinds for entry into Pakistan have been received by the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, Jullundur, during the nine working days, i.e. 18th Oct., 1948 to 28th October 1948.

Commission In Indian Army Medical Corps

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (API): A limited number of short service regular commissions in the Indian Army medical corps will be granted to civilian medical graduates. Lady doctors are also eligible to apply. Released emergency commissioned officers of the Indian army medical corps, army in India reserve of officers, A.B.R.O., Indian Territorial Force, Auxiliary Forces (India) and the Royal Army Medical Corps (Indian nationals) are eligible to apply.

SIMLA'S CIVIC ADDRESS TO C. R.

SIMLA, Nov. 4 (API): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who is arriving here on November 17 to perform the opening ceremony of the Municipal Science and Arts College, will be presented with civic address by the Simla Municipal Committee. He is also expected to lay wreath on the Statue of Lala Lajpatrai.

MUTT AND JEFF—Not Only That, But The Watch Was Given Him By The Cartoonist Society

By BUD FISHER

YOUR HONOR, I BELIEVE THAT THIS TRIAL HAS BEEN ENTIRELY UNJUSTIFIED! MY CLIENT, JEFF, NEVER STOLE THIS MAN'S WATCH!
Z-Z
YOU AND I KNOW JEFF MANY YEARS! HE NEVER STOLE ANYTHING! I ASK YOU TO ACQUIT THE POOR LITTLE INNOCENT CHAP!
JEFF, I BELIEVE WHAT MUTT, YOUR COUNSEL, SAID! I EXONERATE YOU OF THE CHARGE!
I'VE BEEN WHAT?
EXONERATED!
DOES THAT MEAN I HAVE TO GIVE BACK THE WATCH?
I WAS ONLY KIDDIN' FOLKS! THIS IS MY WATCH! I DIDN'T REALLY STEAL ANY!

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